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OR,

COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

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DANIEL DE FOE ON THE DIGNITY OF TRADE.

[*From a very scarce Tract.*]

THE instances which we have given abundantly make for the honour of the British trader; and, we may venture to say at the same time, are very far from doing dishonour to the nobility, who have from time to time entered into alliance with them; for it is very well known that besides the benefit we reap from being a trading nation, which is our principal glory, trade is a very different thing in England, than it is in many other countries, and is carried on by persons who both in their education and descent are far from being the dregs of the people.

King Charles the II. who was perhaps the prince of all kings that ever reigned in England, who best understood the country and the people that he governed, used to say, "that the tradesmen were the only gentry in England."

His majesty spoke it merrily, but it had a happy signification in it, such as was peculiar to the bright genius of that prince, who, though he was not the best governor, was the best acquainted with the world, of all the princes of the age, if not of all the men in it; and I make no scruple to advance these three points, in honour of our country, viz.

1. That we are the greatest trading country in the world, because we have the greatest exportation of the growth and product of our land, and of the manufacture and labour of our people, and the greatest importation of the growth, product, and manufacture of other countries from abroad of any nation in the world.

2. That our climate is the best and most agreeable to live in,

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because "a man can be more out of doors in England than in other countries."

3. That our men are the stoutest and best, strip them naked from the waist upwards, and give them no weapons but their hands and heels, and turn them into a room or stage, and lock them in with the like number of men of any other nation, man for man, and they shall beat the best men you shall find in the world.

As so many of our noble families are raised by and derived from trade, it is true, and it cannot well be otherwise, that many of the younger branches of our gentry, even of the nobility itself, have descended again into the spring from whence they flowed, and have become tradesmen, and thence it is as I said above, and hence it is that our tradesmen in England are not as it is in other countries, always of the meanest of our people. Nor is trade in England, as it is in other countries, the meanest thing men can turn their hand to; but, on the contrary, trade is the readiest way for men to raise their fortunes and families, and therefore it is a field for men of figure and good family to enter upon.

By trade we must be understood to include navigation and foreign discoveries, because they are, generally speaking, all promoted and carried on by trade, and even by tradesmen as well as merchants.

As to the wealth of the nation, that undoubtedly lies among the trading part of the people; and though there be a great many families reared within these few years, in the late war, by great employments, and by great actions abroad, to the honour of the English gentry, yet how many more families among the tradesmen have been raised to eminence and estates, even during the same time, by the attending circumstances of the war, such as the clothing, the paying, the victualling, the furnishing of the navy and army? And by whom have the prodigious taxes been paid, the loans supplied, and money advanced upon all occasions? By whom are the banks and companies carried on? and on whom are the excise and customs levied? Have not the trade and tradesmen borne the burden of the war? and do they not pay four millions a year interest for the public debts? On whom are the funds levied? and by whom the public credit supported? Is not trade the unexhausted fund of all funds, and upon which all the rest depends!

(To be continued in our next.)

HINTS AND CAUTIONS FOR YOUNG TRADESMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ACCORDING to the prospectus of your Miscellany, which promised hints and cautions addressed to apprentices and young tradesmen, as connected with their future prosperity in business, I have been, ever since the establishment of the Tradesman, anxiously expecting that some of your numerous and able correspondents would have taken up the subject, and it being one of the most material points combined with the general intent of your work, for want of more efficient matter on that head, I have drawn up a few observations, if you should find them worthy of a corner, which I shall from time to time continue; and although it may not be a complete compendium of useful knowledge, yet I flatter myself, that if the youth who are destined for a trading and commercial life, will attend to the general precepts, that it will essentially promote their future interests.

It has often been made a question, what is the reason that there are so many bankrupts and broken tradesmen at present more than has generally been known at any former period? I make no doubt but there is as much trade now, notwithstanding the war, and as much got by trading, if not more than formerly, and, according to some opinions, there is considerably more of both. What then must be the reason, that the merchant cannot live by the profits of his merchandise, or the tradesman by that of his trade, and that they cannot support themselves and families as well now as they could before? It appears that there must be something very extraordinary in the case.

There must be some failure in the tradesman, it can be no where else; either he must be less sober or less frugal than formerly, less cautious of what he does, who he trusts, how he lives, and how he behaves than tradesmen used to be; or he must be less industrious, less diligent, and take less care and pains in his business; it cannot be, notwithstanding all argument to the contrary, but what he has similar gain, and only similar expences, which in former ages suffered tradesmen to thrive with, and which would also suffer them to carry on business, on as advantageous terms as has been usual in the time of our forefathers. There must be something out of order in the foundation; he must fail in the essential part, or he would

not fail in his trade. The same causes would have the same effects in all ages; the same gain, and but the same expence, would just leave him in the same place as they would have left his predecessor in the same shop; and yet we see one grow rich and the other starve, under the very same circumstances.

The peculiar temper of the times, however, explains the case to every body who pleases but to look into it. The expences of a family are quite different now from what they have been. The modern tradesman cannot live as tradesmen in the same class lived formerly: custom, and the manner and habit of all those around them, command a difference, and he that will not do as others do, is esteemed as nobody among them; and thus the tradesman is doomed to ruin by the fate of the times. In short, there is a fate upon a tradesman, either he must yield to the snare of the times, or be the jest of the times; the young tradesman cannot resist it; he must live as others do, or lose the credit of living and be run down as if he was broke. In a word, he must spend more than he can afford to spend, and so be undone; or not spend it, and so be undone.

If he lives as others do, he breaks, because he spends more than he gets; if he does not, he breaks too, because he loses his credit, and that is to lose his trade; therefore what must he do?

I have therefore drawn up a few hints and cautions, calculated for this exigency, in order to prepare the young tradesman to stem the attacks of those fatal customs, which otherwise, if he yields to them, will inevitably send him the way of all the thoughtless tradesmen that have gone before him.

It is hoped he will be encouraged to set out well, to begin wisely and prudently, and to avoid all those rocks which the gay race of tradesmen so frequently suffer shipwreck upon. It will be endeavoured to shew him the absolute necessity of trading within the bounds of his own capital, and to point out the certain ruin of that modern custom of trading upon borrowed credit, and accommodation bills, and the attendant consequences of paying a high discount, or usury for the loan of borrowed sums.

On this head, should the tradesman derive no benefit from the following compilation, I shall be convinced that the fault was with himself, and that my intent was good; as such I shall make no farther apology for my intruding myself into their notice; and if the hints I shall throw out shall merit the approbation of the Editor and readers, I shall be induced to enlarge from time to time, on all the most useful and practical parts of the business and management of every thing

relating to the extensive trade and class of tradesmen of this opulent empire.

In the first place, it may be necessary to notice what may in general be understood by the word *tradesman*, as it is differently interpreted in different places. In the north of England and Scotland, the word *tradesman* is understood to mean a mechanic or artificer, such as a smith, carpenter, shoe-maker, &c.; in other parts of the country, a *tradesman* is applied only to such persons as carry goods about from town to town, similar to the ordinary pedlar. But generally speaking, throughout all the great towns, and particularly the metropolis of the British empire, the word tradesman is applied in a more extended sense, and notwithstanding the many new-fangled words, which many shop-keepers have applied to their signs, and which have been so humorously noticed in some of the Numbers of *The Merchant*, all sorts of warehouse-keepers, and shop-keepers, whether wholesale dealers, or retailers of goods, are literally and *bona fide* tradesmen; for instance, grocers, mercers, woollen drapers, haberdashers, booksellers, stationers, glovers, hosiers, hatters, &c. and all and every shop-keeper and dealer, who do not actually work upon, make, or manufacture the goods they sell.

Of late the term *merchant* has been indiscriminately used for several classes of *tradesmen*, but the term merchant can be applied properly to none but such as carry on foreign correspondence, import the produce and growth of foreign countries, or export the growth and manufactures of Britain to other countries. With this latter class I shall not concern myself, not only because it will not immediately enter into my original plan, as connected with tradesmen only, but fearful also that it may interfere with the rights and intentions of another department of your work, under the guidance of the society who conduct the occasional paper of *The Merchant*.

Before I proceed farther, I will just say a few words on the extent of British trade, and number of tradesmen. There are three very plain reasons for maintaining that the trade of England is much more considerable than that of any other nation, viz.

1. Because England produces more goods, as well for home consumption as for exportation, (and those goods all made of its own produce, or manufactured by its own inhabitants,) than any other nation in the world.

2. Because England consumes within itself more goods of foreign

growth, imported from the several countries where they are produced, than any other nation.

And 3. Because for doing this, England employs more shipping and more seamen than any other, or perhaps any two or three nations in the world.

In the enumeration of the population of England and Wales, as taken by an act of parliament, in 1801, it was found that, of our gross population of 9,343,578 persons, no less a number than 1,843,353 were returned as persons employed in trade, manufacture, or handicraft, being by far a greater number than those employed in agriculture, and nearly equal to one in every four, including infants, cripples, the army and navy, &c. And again, according to the abstract of the population of the cities of London and Westminster, the number of 178,855 were returned as employed in trade, &c. within those districts.

As tradesmen in general are the greater part of the community at large, no apology is necessary for pointing out to those persons brought up to trade and business, the utility of studying to render themselves complete in the knowledge and understanding of their different avocations.

We will now inquire what may be the necessary qualifications for an English tradesman.

1. He should have a general knowledge, not only of his own particular trade and business, but of all the interior trade of the kingdom, so as to be able to deal and traffic (setting speculation aside) in any thing the growth and produce of his own country; so that he may be enabled, according to the emergency of the times, or peculiar situation of the trade he is engaged in, to lay down one trade and take up another whenever he pleases, without being obliged to serve a new apprenticeship to learn it.

2. That he should not only have a perfect knowledge of all species and kinds of goods, but also of the places and peculiar countries where those goods, whether product or manufacture, are to be found; that is to say, where produced or where made; and how to obtain them at the first hand, and to the best advantage.

3. That he should understand perfectly well all the methods of correspondence, returning bills, or goods for goods to and from every county and trading town throughout the kingdom; in what manner to be done, and in what manner to most advantage; what goods are purchased by barter and what by exchange, what for cash and what for credit; what are sold by commission from the manufacturer, what

bought by factors, or by giving commission to correspondents to purchase in the country; what markets are the most proper to buy every different article at, and when; and what fairs or markets are most proper to attend either in person or by a confidential agent or rider.

In order to complete the English tradesman in this manner, the first thing to be done is to lay down such general maxims of trade as are fit for his instruction, and then to describe the English or British product, being the basis of its inland trade; whether we mean its produce as the growth of the country, or its manufactures, being the labour of her people. Then to acquaint the tradesman with the system and practice of the trade and manufacture, where those articles are found, and how, and by what methods those different articles or goods are conveyed to London on the most advantageous terms, whether by canal navigation, land carriage, or by vessels coastwise, and how again those articles or others may be transhipped or conveyed from London into the interior of the country.

These are the degrees by which the *tradesman* should be brought acquainted with, and by which he should be instructed in, the principles and methods of his commerce, and this properly studied will render the complete tradesman the most respectable character in the United Kingdom.

The Tradesman's Magazine, as already conducted, and from what is promised in the original plan of the work, particularly that part giving the Natural History of all those articles which constitute the principal objects of trade, both foreign and domestic, such as cotton, tea, sugar, wool, tin, iron, coal, &c. &c. is well calculated to answer the end proposed above, as well as that part comprising particulars concerning the nature, produce, and manufactures of each county, and the topographical sketches of the principal manufacturing towns.

The first part of a trader's beginning his commercial career is ordinarily very young, that is, when he goes apprentice; and to talk to him seriously of trade and business, during the first three or four years of his apprenticeship, will signify little. It is therefore only suggested that he should be taught submission to family orders, a due obedience to his masters, and a dutiful and punctual attendance to the shop or warehouse; but this is not my present business.

After the young tradesman has entered the fifth or sixth year of his apprenticeship, he may then be entertained with discourses of another nature, and as he then begins to look forward beyond the time of

servitude, and thinks of setting up for himself, this is the most convenient time to put him upon useful preparations for the work, and to instruct him in such things as may best qualify him to enter upon the world, and to act for himself with propriety and discretion, for his own welfare, as well as the public good.

The first thing a youth, in the latter part of his time, is to do, is to endeavour to gain a good judgment in the merchandise of all kinds in which he is likely to deal. The first year of his time, he of course learns to weigh and measure, to pack up and make bales, packages, &c. and to accustom himself to the coarser and more laborious part of the business; but all that gives him but little knowledge in the species of goods he is to deal in, much less a nice judgment in their value and sorts, which however is one of the principal things belonging to trade.

It is supposed that by this time, if the master is a person of considerable business, his chief man will be the elder apprentice, being taken from the counter into the compting-house, where among other things, he will see the bills of parcels of all goods bought, and thereby know the cost of every article at first hand, what gain is made on them, and, on the other hand, if a miscarriage happens, he will know the loss; from which he is led to look into the goodness of the different articles, and consequently if they do not answer the price, he will see the reason of the loss and how far; by this means he will be naturally led to form a good judgment of the value of all kinds of goods.

If a young man neglects this part or season for improvement, he rarely ever recovers it, a judgment of goods taken in early is never lost, as a judgment taken in late is seldom good. If the youth lets slip this occasion, and passes through his time without obtaining a proper skill of the goods he is to deal in, he enters into trade without his most useful tools, and must use spectacles before his time.

For a want of this knowledge in goods, he will be at a loss in the buying part, and is liable to be cheated and imposed upon in the most notorious manner by those in the present trading world, who are ever ready to take all advantages of those whom they find are less knowing than themselves. Let the tradesman always remember that want of judgment can never be hid—the merchants or manufacturers of whom he buys presently discover him; the very boys in the warehouse, or junior clerks in the compting-house will play upon him and make a merit of deceiving him, and behind his back triumph over his ignorance, and expose him to the last degree.

(To be continued.)

IRON.

[*Continued from page* 391.]

PROFESSOR Bergmann made a great number of experiments to learn the causes of the different qualities of iron, and thought he had discovered the cause of cold shortness, ascribing it to the presence of a metal which he called siderum. But this has been found to be a mistake: Meyer shewed that it was phosphate of iron. Mr. Cort's process removes or prevents this bad quality. When a piece of tough hammered iron is broken by bending, it is found to be fibrous; but if the same piece be kept red hot for some time, and again broken, the fibrous appearance is almost lost. It would seem, that it gets it by the action of the hammer, and that iron consists of malleable infusible stuff, mixed with a remainder of fusible iron. Such a mass, when heated red hot, must work under the hammer like a paste in kneading, the fluid part being squeezed along between the ductile parts like so much grease. Perhaps this is the source of that shining or glowing skin which it gets in a welding heat, which enables two pieces to be struck together by the force of blows. I have now described the progress of iron from the ore to that state of this metal which appears to be the purest and most perfect state of it, and in which it is called tough iron or bar iron. I must, in the next place, give some account of steel, which is iron in a different state, and possessed of properties by which it is much better adapted to serve some of our purposes than tough iron is.

Steel is refined iron, intimately combined with a small quantity of pure carbonaceous matter, or the carbon of the French chymists.

Slender bars of iron are put into a crucible, and covered with charcoal dust rammed close round them. The crucible is luted, and set in a furnace, where it is exposed to a strong red heat for some hours. When the iron is taken out, its surface is frequently found rough and blistered: this I believe is owing to pushing the operation a little too far. It is now converted into steel, and considerably increased in weight.

This process is a cementation, and the carbonaceous matter must be introduced into the iron in the form of heavy inflammable air. Recollect the experiment of Mr. Morveau, in which he exposes a diamond to intense heat, shut up in a small cavity in tough iron: the diamond vanished, and the iron around it was converted into steel. These facts shew very plainly what happens. The charcoal or carbon in substance combines with the metal.

A fine steel wire burns with amazing brilliancy in vital air, and produces both fixed and inflammable air. This carbonaceous matter is discoverable in steel by the action of acids, particularly the nitrous acid.

The cast iron resembles the steel in this, that, like it, it contains much inflammable matter, which it got from the fuel, and which remains defended from the action of the air by the very fluidity which it occasions, and which is expelled only by stirring, and presenting a great surface for a long time to the action of the air.

This notion is confirmed* by the fact, that a slender rod of iron plunged into white or grey cast iron infusion, is converted into steel.

The qualities of steel, by which it differs from iron, are, it is more fusible. Tough iron cannot be melted in the most violent fires of common furnaces. It only becomes very soft, but never fluid. But steel can be melted perfectly in crucibles, if exposed to the most violent heats of common furnaces.

Steel is much more readily broken by bending it than iron which is tough. It does not appear to be so much bent backwards and forwards; when a bar of it is broken, the fracture of it is quite different from the fracture of iron. A bar of tough iron exhibits a fibrous appearance on fracture, the surface of which being very rough and rigid at the ends of the respective fibres, although when broken it shews that it is composed of strong grains of a plated structure, and presents a whitish grey surface much plainer than that of broken iron.

The most useful qualities by which steel excels iron, are the strong cohesion of its parts, and the extraordinary hardness it acquires on being suddenly cooled after having been made red hot. It can thus be hardened to so high a degree, as not only to cut iron with ease, but even steel itself, in its softer state. Dr. Black asserts, that a steel wire of one-tenth of an inch in diameter, will just break when loaded with 900 lbs. weight, if properly tempered; but it will lift upwards of 700 lbs. weight in its tough state.

This excessive hardness is attended with perfect rigidity and inflexibility; and, in consequence of such hard state, steel is to a certain degree brittle. Files, for instance, when hardened to this degree,

* Should not finery cinder, and all pure oxides of iron, when reduced by charcoal and proper fluxes, in the nice experiments of the laboratory, be steel, and not be iron? Are they always so? We think not.

can be broken, if simply dropt to the ground. It is hence very obvious that no fact can be of greater importance to the artist, than to know how to give to steel an exact degree of temper, varying however correctly according to the various purposes to which that steel is intended to be applied. The wotz of the Indians has very remarkable qualities, and may be considered as steel of a very superior kind, or at least of having properties equal to steel of the first manufacture. When the surface of any piece of steel, after having been cleaned perfectly by polishing or grinding, is heated again to a certain temperature, it first acquires a straw colour, which will gradually, on receiving a higher heat, change to a full gold colour with ruddy purple streaks, then afterwards become of a full purple violet, and lastly ultra marine blue. These colours respectively direct the artist to stop within that range of temperature at which they occur, to arrest the temper, which is done by plunging the metal into cold water or grease, which by particular artists is occasionally employed. We do not ever recollect that quicksilver, which is a rapid conductor and abstracter of heat, as is known by the speed with which it robs the animal body of its warmth, has ever been employed by the artist on a large scale, to attemper iron or steel. But as it does not amalgamate with iron, we have no hesitation in stating, that, for the nice purposes of particular arts, the hint we give is worthy the consideration of the artist. A little nicety of the eye fits him for ascertaining the degrees to which we refer, though no simple experience of cultivated vision can be physically exact, and the pyrometer and thermometer are less easy of application in these instances than any others.

The first degree of yellow, in the act of tempering, fits the steel for the requisite hardness wanted in the edges of chisels and punches which are to be employed upon iron itself. The full gold colour or incipient purple hue fits the steel for chisels which are to be employed upon the softer metals; if we go on to a somewhat deeper tint of purple, we obtain that state which is best adapted for edge tools; while the full violate or blue is the condition always sought in the manufacture of watch springs. When clouds of a dingy yellow, which will occur, unless care be used, intersect the blue, a degree of softness foreign to the views of the artist is produced.

We know not, with respect to steel, a greater desideratum than to combine this extreme hardness, of which it is capable, with the toughness and tenacity of iron; and the only way which, at present, this is accomplished, is by welding steel and iron together, as we are all acquainted with the common operation of the blacksmith, who

adapts his tools, such as chisels, &c. to the purpose of the mason, in the making of horse-shoes, and for cutlery and other uses A plate of steel is welded to a suitable portion of iron, on that side of the plate or bar which is to be worked to an edge. It may not be amiss to add, that welding, or the operation of uniting metals without solder, alone applies to iron and platina.

There is another way found to be, on peculiar occasions, of particular service; we mean the conversion of the surface simply of any given piece of iron into steel. This is done by a process termed cementation, which process can be stopped before the surface has been so far penetrated as to convert the whole substance of the iron into steel. This operation is termed case-hardening: the work, when nearly finished, is covered with a paste, consisting chiefly of charcoal or carbonaceous matters. Long experience has yielded an universal preference to the charcoal of animal substances, or we would rather say to the crude substance itself. Hence the horns, hoofs, chopt hair, bone shavings.

THE BEST MEANS OF PROMOTING THE HEALTH, INCREASING THE COMFORTS, AND BETTERING THE MORALS OF THOSE EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTORIES.

[*By W. Yate Honeywood Yate, Esq. of Gloucestershire.*]

THE evils incident to manufactories are evidently divided into those which respect their health and morals. As these questions are distinct, I shall of course discuss them separately.

It is noted by physicians, that action, air, and temperance, cannot be omitted for even so short a space as two or three years, without laying the foundation of diseases, which will endure till dissolution. Surely then, it is time that remedies be adopted for an evil so serious, and which is the parent of so much misery.

In establishing the means, I must beg the candour of the public in reference to omissions, which must proceed from ignorance of medical science; and I shall only premise, that the remedies I propose are founded upon the most simple principles, and are studiously adapted to avoid two important objections, which may be made, and usually are, to all improvements which imply them—trouble and expence. The first remedy I shall suggest, is the construction of the manufactory at the distance of one mile at least from the habitations of the manufacturers. As most of the labour done in them is what is called

piece-work, the workman is compelled to be diligently attentive, by the importance of time, and his health receives aid from the exercise of walking which he is obliged to take forward and backward, during the hours of going to work and returning from it, and perhaps during meals. To effectuate this purpose, the doors of the manufactory should be closed, and permission refused to be upon the premises at times of cessation from labour; which caution would, in a great part of the year, be even superseded by the seasons themselves. An advantage would also result to the master, that it would render theft more difficult, by means of the more easy detection and greater danger of surreptitious conveyance.

A garden too should be uniformly annexed to their cottages.

Some remarks have been made by Dr. Percival, on this subject, respecting the Manchester manufactories, in which he recommends, among other necessary improvements, white-washing, cleanliness, sprinkling the floor with acids, fumigation, and more especially ventilation. All these suggestions, though evidently judicious, and always expedient, would nevertheless probably never be adopted, on account of the trouble and expence, but at times when any epidemic disorder compelled resort to them. Ventilation, however, is not of this deterring character. It may be remarked, that in most modern manufactories there are only glass windows, which, however, throw open, and admit a thorough air. Light too is in general indispensible: that this, however, is not in many situations sufficient, may be fairly assumed; if the smell or the sensation of a tainted atmosphere affect a stranger at entrance, more is evidently requisite. This *desideratum* could, I think, be supplied by *weather-boarding* (as breweries) part of the space now occupied by wall, which would probably, in some places at least, be attended with less expence. In the cottages where looms are erected, consumptions are noted to be prevalent diseases; and this undoubtedly proceeds from the empyreuma of the oil, which is constantly exhaling from the wool, and can alone be prevented by weather-boarding the weaving-shop, or some adequate contrivance. In manufactories, where a water-wheel is used, a very simple expedient may be adopted, if it do not interfere with the work, viz. that of annexing a wheel, which should circulate constantly, of a kind similar to a winnowing engine, which would operate in the nature of a fan; and at the same time, not impede the action or powers of the water-wheel. Such expedients for ventilation upon the roofs of buildings, and acting either by the current of foul air escaping from beneath, or the wind, are not so uncommon as to be rare.

Cleanliness is another very important requisite. Industrious persons are almost uniformly cleanly, because the love of order is supersedeable only by indolence. There are various degrees of perspiration attached to different kinds of labour; and wherever there is a constitutional predisposition to any particular disease, catarrh (or cold, as I believe we erroneously term it) calls this disease into action. The materials too of certain manufactures operate with considerable power upon the human frame: with reference therefore to these evils, particular attention should be paid to the facility of washing by stone reservoirs and net towels; and also to the dress and habit worn by the workman during his hours of labour. The shirt is certainly very improperly exposed, as being a garment worn for days. Baths, and an entire change of dress, when leaving work, here naturally suggest themselves; but it would be useless to urge what it would be vain to expect.

It is obvious, that there are scarcely any modes of employment, however little action they imply, which can be performed in an erect attitude, without compelling much more motion in the whole body, than when executed in a sedentary posture. In many employments, the latter position is unavoidable; but where it is not so, it should be denied.

So much for exercise and cleanliness, according to the principles of this Essay, which exclude both trouble and expence; and I shall now consider that of food. The regulations adopted in the navy are worthy of consideration; but as they imply coercion, and refer to particular situations, useful hints can only be derived from them. On this head, various useful works have been published by Dr. Trotter, and others. It is evidently unfortunate that the wages of the manufacturer are commonly expended upon tea, showy articles of dress, and liquors, instead of more substantial nutriment. That useful root, the potatoe, is alone an exception to the melancholy picture; and has, besides, the good effect of promoting a more wholesome exercise at times, in the cultivation of it. So much of health depends upon regimen and diet, that no point can be more urgently impressed, and no one can be less expected to be successful. It is plain, that according to the nature of the work, and quality of the materials, ought the diet of the workmen to be regulated; and that both the kinds and the quantities should be established by these and other circumstances of a similar kind. It would therefore be advisable, that in every manufactory a skilful physician should be consulted, who should form a code of rules, upon these and similar points, which should be printed and

given to each of the workmen, in order that the influence of the wife may assist; and that the master should give encouragement to those who observe them, which is all that, strictly speaking, is, or even can be, in his power. What this diet ought to be, cannot of course be specified, because it must evidently depend upon those articles which have a tendency to counteract any baneful operations of the labour or the materials upon the human frame, and must of course be varied. In a white lead, a clothing, and a glass manufactory, the effects upon health act in various ways, and therefore skilful medical knowledge is requisite to direct the food, and controul the results of circumstances. Upon this point may also be pressed the periodical use of particular medicines, founded upon the same authorities of medical eminence, with which, it is to be hoped, the pressure of the motive, and the necessity of the case, would induce the workmen to comply.

As this Essay professes to treat of nothing but what is plainly, and indeed easily feasible, I shall omit what might be further urged upon this head, in order to proceed to that of morals, which, of course, includes much of what might be said upon the former topic.

Of all the kinds of knowledge, one of the most difficult and tardy acquisition, though evidently of the utmost importance, is the proper use of money; which, as Adam Smith justly observes, is always valued in proportion to the ease or difficulty with which it is acquired. Under the influence of passion or restraint from indulgences, the difficulty of using it properly is still greater; for both reason and prospect must first operate. The vices of manufacturers are drunkenness and debauchery, the consequences of which sometimes induce others more closely affecting the interests of society.

With respect to habitual intoxication, it is indeed a dreadful vice, and rarely to be overcome; but that arising from the spirit of conviviality is much more frequent. To prevent this utterly, would be as impracticable, as to presume upon the eradication of any propensity stimulated by nature or feeling. It may, however, be moderated. The social principle cannot be supported without exhilarations, nature not affording otherwise a sufficient flow of spirits; and union depending upon the excitations of the soul to benevolent affections, and the exclusion of selfish considerations. Introversion of mind, so far therefore as concerns domestic relations, should be inculcated; and the impressions of the claims of a wife and children upon the conscience, and the charms of happiness at home, should be inculcated

in the education of the lower orders; and subjects, peculiarly adapted to this end, be treated in Spelling-books, Primers, and such elementary works as most usually fall into the hands of persons in this rank of life. It is further seen, that a certain degree of indulgence in all sensual or rather natural wants is requisite to pall the appetite: if therefore it would be impracticable for the manufacturer to pay his workmen in goods, at least chiefly so, as I fear it would, still it is probable that the objection would not be valid in respect to malt, and that this would be esteemed an accommodation rather than a grievance, and be the parent of greater temperance, except where persons were habitually addicted to liquor. He who bestows at his own expence, has that restriction always operating in check of irregular appetite.

To another guilty indulgence, little restriction can be given, otherwise than by resources drawn from religion and morals. A wide field is, however, opened to licentiousness, by what may be styled indiscretion in the master. It is to be hoped, that naval and military schools will at some time be established to an extent, which may throw much additional employment into the female branches of society. Females watch each other very minutely; and the prevention of promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, and their separation during the hours of business, might do much towards the amelioration of this evil: at least from an attention to virtue on the part of the master, from a table of rules on this head, so worded and managed, as not to excite ridicule; and above all, the inculcation of vigilance in the parents, might contribute to greater care on this head. But as this is an evil, which, except under circumstances, principled girls, prudent girls, or girls carefully watched, do not incur, the remedy lies in resources not so much within the scope of the master, or society, as of parents. It is observable, that in the inferior ranks of society, those are found most virtuous who are either strongly imbued with religious principles, or are frugal and prospective in their habits, or possess both qualities. This implies the necessity of an education to that effect: in village-shools, the mere mechanical acquisition of the process of reading is usually taught, but this is evidently insufficient; wherever the necessities of society press, to that point ought instruction to be uniformly directed, and the result of education ought to be the formation of character, according to the duties required. In servants, sobriety, honesty, and cleanliness are expected, and, generally speaking, are observed. Surely in all village-schools, there ought to be books more appropriately and exclusively inculcating the duties of the

labourer and the artificer, upon the plans, or at least of a similar description to the publications of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, and Dr. Franklin.

There is no support of morals equal to vigilance, and the esteem or disapprobation of the world. To be either above or below reputation is equally injurious to virtue; and the reason why most attention is paid to morals in the middling ranks of society is, because they are obliged to attend to character. Unfortunately, manufacturers consider the execution of their tasks, provided they be honest, the utmost they expect of their workmen. Many of them would deem it extremely inconvenient to concern themselves any further; but surely, when they consider that their means of subsistence and their wealth cannot be obtained, without certain ill effects upon the morals and happiness of society, they ought to entertain an awful and conscientious impression, that it is their duty to counteract the evils they occasion. This they can only do by removing every incentive to vice; by insisting upon character to the utmost possible extent; by encouraging a proper direction of education in the village and Sunday schools; by attaching promotion and confidence to industry, sobriety, and frugality, and enforcing attendance upon places of worship.

The female character is rarely deficient in the endearing qualities of conjugal and parental regards; but the sensibilities of women are more acute, and the enjoyments of domestic life in a cottage seldom advance beyond sense. A domestic man is rarely an evil man; and it will, generally speaking, be found that most licentiousness and debauchery prevail among the unmarried; marriage, and its consequences, are in all ranks very considerable checks upon the levities and passions of youth: with the change of situation, a change of character usually commences; and there cannot be a doubt, that marriage induces much self-command and many important virtues in all ranks, and more especially in the inferior. The duties of the conjugal state, especially with relation to influence over the affections of the male sex, should be appropriately inculcated in the village-schools, and marriage encouraged; as perhaps, of *Malthusian* evils, it is far the least of the two, that is, bastardy or marriage.

Among other leading encouragements to virtue, one of the chief is the desire of bettering one's condition. Saving habits are rarely found in immoral persons: to encourage the one, as introductory to the other, clubs should be formed upon the principle of Tontines, or at least upon plans which accelerate accumulation, by means of simple and compound interest, to be expended either in a capital to set up

business, as it is colloquially termed, or in the purchase of a cottage or piece of ground.

Thus have I specified my ideas upon this important subject, in propositions which are drawn from actual observation, and expressly declining risk, project, trouble, or expence. Health, nothing can preserve but personal care: morals, nothing but principles. In the former, the apprehension of disease may stimulate; in the latter, fear of detriment may alarm. In manufactories, it requires little more than conscientiousness in the master, especially if he cultivate necessary popularity, to effect the greatest amelioration of the evils he occasions, because he possesses that power universally, which others can only have individually, and from much less efficient motives.

ACCOUNT OF TRIESTE, AS CONNECTED WITH COMMERCE, &c.

[*From the Moniteur, August,* 1809.]

WE have noticed in our former numbers different ports (vide No. 9, for March last) by which the tyrant of the continent had endeavoured to keep open a commercial connexion, for the supply of his territory with colonial produce, &c. not through the medium of Britain.—The following account of that place, as connected with trade and commerce, having recently appeared in the Journal de l'Empire and Moniteur of France, is highly interesting on that subject, and we have to make no farther apology for a literal translation thereof.

"Trieste is divided into two parts; the streets of the old town are crooked and narrow, but the new town is by far the best built; both of them are fortified against any attack by sea.—The mole does not sufficiently protect the harbour from strong tides and storms.—In Trieste there are very few remarkable buildings, but it contains a gymnasium, an academy, and a navigation school.

"In 1801 the town of Trieste contained 1,210 houses, and 23,356 inhabitants. There are several considerable manufactories, amongst which are those for oil, soap, oil of roses, sugar refineries, and cotton manufactories. It is calculated, that of oil of roses alone the manufacture of the year averages from 5 to 600,000 florins.

"The situation of Trieste is extremely favourable for commerce: an excellent road, divided into 64 posts, forms a communication with Vienna and the interior of the kingdom of Austria. It is adjoining

the district of Carniola, where the rivers Save and Drave, which run through Sclavonia and Bosnia, take their source. Dalmatia, Naples, and the Ionian Isles are but a few days sail distant; in short, Trieste has a ready communication with Lombardy, by the branches of the river Po, which fall into the Adriatic sea, at the mouth of the Goro. Thus is Trieste the centre of Austrian commerce, and in this free port it is calculated that upwards of 6000 vessels of different nations annually arrive. Germany sends thither her linen, stuff, toys, and wax; Austria, her articles of glass, steel, iron, and quicksilver. The principal importations consist of oil, Spanish wool, and colonial produce; and for several years past the importation has been estimated at ten millions of florins, and that of the exportation at nine millions.

"The town being thus situated, the whole of the inhabitants are either employed in commerce or in navigation. The labourers who are employed in loading and unloading the vessels, the carts and waggons, which are continually passing with all kinds of merchandize, all being concentrated on the key as well as the port, form a very striking and animated spectacle. The Italian language is generally used in the city; they have a very handsome theatre, at which are alternately performed comedies and operas.

"The mountains by which Trieste is surrounded are in a high state of cultivation, and they produce the olive, grape, and every other species of fruit. These different sorts of culture are carried on from the very summit to the bottom of the mountain. The soil is light and of a reddish colour; and they are under the necessity of making embankments, to prevent its being swept away by the flood; and the industry and perseverance of the inhabitants have every where formed the most highly cultivated gardens and orchards."

FARTHER PARTICULARS ON THE CURING OF PROVISIONS, WESTPHALIAN HAMS, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Bristol, October 21st*, 1809.

IN a note addressed to me by *I.* in your last number, concerning a statement by E. in your 14th number, of the method of using the common as well as the bay salt in Ireland, I beg leave to reply, that from the information I have lately received from a much respected

friend of mine, extensively engaged in the curing of provisions in Waterford, I think E. is very correct. But as the question of your West-Indian correspondent in No. 13, only tended to know, whether provisions might not be cured in England to keep good an equal extent of time, as those cured in Ireland; I have, in my reply in No. 14, confined myself only to facts produced by my own experience, without censuring others for differing from me.

The statement from the Debates of the House of Commons, concerning salt, may do very well in theory, but will never convince me that bay salt is better for curing than our British salts. All crystallized salts contain a certain degree of humidity, which is highly necessary to the curing of provisions. The bay salt is crystallized by air, the British by fire, the former therefore contains a moisture as well as the latter; and the only reason why our Irish neighbours use bay salt in packing their beef appears to me to be owing to a long established custom. By the extracts given by E. the Irish curers use the common salt first, and only pack their meat with the bay salt; the curing therefore was performed by the former; and I am confident, that British salt having performed the good offices of curing the meat, will likewise perform the good offices of keeping it.

The account of Aberdeen pork, as given by E. may be very correct, but I must confess I never heard of it before.

Westphalian hams bear a good name all over Europe, and I believe their excellent flavour is more owing to the mode by which they are cured, than to the fermentation they undergo in so short a passage from thence to this country.

As I have never spared either pains or expence in imitating the Westphalian mode of curing, I engaged men from that country, who, much to their credit, gave me every information they could; but the scarcity of some of the materials, and the too frequent changes of the weather, will always, I fear, be an obstacle to the bringing them to that perfection to which they are brought in Germany. They generally cure them between November and March. They pile them up in deep tubs, covering them with layers of salt, saltpetre, and a small quantity of bay-leaves. In this situation they let them remain about four or five days, when they make a strong pickle of salt and water, with which they cover them completely, and at the expiration of three weeks they take them out of the pickle, soak them twelve hours in clean well-water, and hang them up for three weeks longer in a smoke made from the juniper bushes, which in that country are met with in great quantities.

I have frequently admired the flavour of the Portugal hams, but am ignorant of their mode of curing them, and shall be happy to be informed.

FREDERICK.

ENTICEMENT OF BRITISH ARTIFICERS AND MANUFACTURERS TO EMIGRATE FROM BRITAIN.

IN our fifteenth Number of the present Volume, page 226, we have given an extract from the London Gazette, of an act of parliament, being a caution to artificers, manufacturers, and tradesmen in general, against being enticed to leave this kingdom, to go into foreign countries. That this caution of his majesty's ministers is highly necessary at the present time will be fully demonstrated from the following extracts, which we have recently selected from the foreign journals, and cannot be too well known, in order to put the unsuspecting on their guard against the exertions of our inveterate foe, who candidly acknowledges the inability of his own artists and manufacturers, and at the same time holds out every inducement to entice the Briton from his allegiance.

Haerlem, June 29th, 1809.

In the sittings of the assembly of the Dutch Economical Society held in this city, which commenced on the 13th and ended on the 15th of this month, the following premiums have been adjudged to the undernamed individuals :—

To A. and J. Treffon of Rotterdam, for manufacturing *Flour of Mustard* equal to foreign, a premium of 8 ducats.

To John Reekers of Hengelo in Twent, for making *Shuttles*, a silver medal, value 5 ducats.

To Gys Berti and Co. of Rotterdam, the second prize medal, value 25 ducats, for manufacturing *Leather from Hogs' Skins*, for the use of saddlers' work.

To John Koolapzaandyk a premium of 20 ducats, and to Adrian Rogger and Co. of Zaardam, a premium of 10 ducats, both for the manufacturing of *Drawing Paper*.

To the brothers, Prinzen and Co. of Helmond, 50 ducats, for having in constant employ, during the whole of last year, in their velvet riband manufactory, at least *twenty persons exceeding eighteen years of age;* this being the third year that they have employed such a number.

To John Peter Vossenbende of Haerlem, a premium of 10 ducats, for *Copper-plate Engraving* from the painting of a Dutch master.

To R. Kappenal, clerk in the secretary's office of the city of Gouda, the second gold medal, value 25 ducats, for his *Essay on the Preparation and Manufacturing of Straw* for making ladies' bonnets and hats.

The following prize questions have been proposed for premiums; to be answered on or before Septembe 30th, 1810.

To the four first persons who shall each have sown an acre of fenny, clayey, or sandy land, with *Triticum Compos. (Lin.)* stating the culture, the nature of the soil, the amount of the expences, and the quantity of the produce: a silver medal and 4 ducats; or 10 ducats. Specimens, proofs, and testimonies to be delivered as usual.

To the first person who shall invent any preparation for *Tanning*, from any produce of this kingdom, equal in goodness, and not exceeding in price, that of oak bark, the second gold medal value 25 ducats. Specimens, proofs, and testimonies to be delivered on or before the last day of September, 1811, and to extend to the last day of September, 1813.

As the English *Coloured Gloves*, known by the name of *Beaver* gloves, excel those of this country, both in quality and colour, the society offers to the first person who shall manufacture in this country such gloves, equal in quality, as well as not higher in price, the second gold medal, value 25 ducats. Specimens of at least twelve pair of various colours, together with proofs and testimonies, &c.

To the first person who shall manufacture the various sorts of *Whips*, equal in quality and price to those made in England, the second gold medal of 25 ducats. Specimens of a dozen in various sorts, together with proofs and testimonies, &c.

To every person who shall sell, during the first ten successive years, 25 lbs. of *Silk*, such being the cultivation and produce of this kingdom, (specimens and proofs to that effect to be delivered to this society), a premium of 12 ducats.

To the first person who shall establish an *Ochre Manufactory* of the produce of this kingdom, and shall prove, in a satisfactory manner, the sale of 600 lbs. weight: the second gold medal of 25 ducats; besides 5 per cent. on what he shall have sold during the first three years. Proofs and specimens to be delivered, &c.

To the first person who shall establish in this kingdom a manufactory of *Green Copperas*, or *Sulphuric Acid of Iron*, equal in quality to the

best foreign production, prepared for use, and sold wholesale at the price, a premium of the second gold medal, value 25 ducats. Specimens, proofs, and testimonies to be delivered by the last day of September, 1811, and to extend to 1813.

To the first person who shall invent one or more methods to *prevent Oil*, used in oiling various tools, *from becoming thick*; and to cause it to retain its fluidity, a premium of the second gold medal of 25 ducats. Specimens to be delivered, September, 1810, extended to 1813.

To the first person who shall invent the least expensive method of *divesting honey of its peculiar unpleasant taste*, so as to render it an advantageous sweetening ingredient, and thereby to supersede the use of sugar, without giving it any other disagreeable taste, a silver medal, value 6 ducats. Specimens, proofs, &c. to be delivered to the end of September, 1810, and to extend to 1813.

The following prize questions remaining yet undetermined, the society again propose some with and some without alterations.

For the manufactory of *Files* and *Rasps*, a premium of 100 ducats; and 5 per cent. on the sale during five years: to be answered by September, 1812.

For *Burning Tiles* made from the earth taken from the beds of the rivers of this kingdom, a gold medal, value 50 ducats.

For the manufacturing of *Cream-coloured Earthen-ware*, equal in quality to the English, the gold medal, and 50 ducats; and for the red and black ware of equal quality, the second gold medal, and 25 ducats, to be answered September, 1810.

For *Tin Manufactures*, equal in quality and price to any foreign, the gold medal, value 50 ducats. and 5 per cent. on the sale for three years.

For the manufacture of *Velverets*, equal in quality and price to the best foreign; 40 ducats for the first, and the three succeeding years; and 15 ducats per annum afterwards.

For manufacturing *Tools for Etching and Engraving*, the gold medal or 50 ducats.

For *Dying raw* or unbleached *Cotton Thread*, so that the colours shall be fast, and retain their freshness; the second gold medal, besides 100 ducats, if the inventor shall make known his secret *pro bono publico*.

For the answers to the following questions, the society have not fixed any limited period.

For the discovery of a *Coal Mine* in this kingdom, that shall produce a certain quantity, in four succeeding years, to be used in our

manufactories, to advantage; the gold medal and 400 ducats per annum.

For the invention of any *Tool or Instrument* fit to use in our workshops to advantage, which has hitherto been unknown, or not used; a premium proportionate to its utility.

To every person who shall produce from indigenous earth a clay to form tobacco pipes of different sizes, strength and quality, 50 ducats.

To any person who shall, successfully, use the most persuasive means to encourage the inhabitants to wear and use the produce and manufacture of our kingdom, the gold medal and 25 ducats.

To every manufacturer who shall introduce foreign mechanics, or handicraftsmen, in their several factories, and shall retain them one or more years in their service, a remuneration according to the advantage derived.

In reply to these last inducements, we have once more to request a reference to the act of parliament, to prevent any person being inadvertently led into consequences which have already proved fatal, perhaps, to the unsuspecting; and in this place, we think it necessary to record a recent conviction at the Old Bailey, on an indictment upon the act of parliament alluded to.

James Hewit, an old man nearly 60 years of age, was indicted for a misdemeanor, in having in the month of August last, contrary to an act passed in the reign of George II. SEDUCED AN ARTIFICER OF THIS COUNTRY TO LEAVE THE KINGDOM.

From the testimony of the witnesses examined, it appeared that the prisoner, although recently from America, is an Englishman, and had lately frequented a public-house called the York Minster, immediately in the vicinity of the cotton-manufactory of Messrs. Hughes and Lewis, Bunhill-row, to which the men employed in their service usually resorted, and, amongst others, a man named Hutchinson, who had been formerly apprenticed, from the parish of St. Martin, to a cotton-manufactory near Manchester, where he remained till he arrived at the age of 21. He then came to London, and was employed in the service of Messrs. Hughes and Co. in the wool-dying business, and was in fact returned a fair workman. This man the prisoner frequently met, and, by glowing representations of the advantages and great wages he was likely to obtain by going to America, induced him to agree to emigrate, for the purpose of being employed in a cotton-manufactory at a place called Cooper's Town, within two miles of New York, and a short distance from the residence

of the prisoner. Messrs. Hughes and Lewis having heard of this negociation, sent for the prisoner, and remonstrated with him on the illegality of the steps he was pursuing, forewarning him at the same time, that if he persisted in his delinquency, they would punish him with the rigour of the law. The prisoner then declared his ignorance of any criminality attaching to his conduct, and promised most faithfully that he would relinquish his intentions. In a few days, however, Mr. Hughes discovered that Hutchinson was making preparations for his departure, and that his passage had actually been taken on board an American ship. The prisoner was then apprehended, and, on being brought before a magistrate, produced a receipt for 121 dollars, paid by him to the mate of an American ship, for Hutchinson's passage, and also a promissory note of Hutchinson's for that sum, and for other monies which had been advanced to him by the prisoner, to be paid out of the produce of his labours in America. The prisoner's defence then was, that Hutchinson came a second time to him, and said he had had his master's permission to leave the country, and that from his solicitations he was induced to pay his passage out.

The Common Serjeant, who tried the case, in summing up the evidence, dwelt with peculiar force on the mischievous tendency of the crime with which the prisoner stood charged, which, he said, was most materially connected with the manufacturing interests of this country and was deservedly punished by law in a most exemplary manner; the legislature having decreed, that persons, convicted of such an offence, should be subject to TWELVE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT, AND TO A PENALTY OF FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

The jury, without a moment's hesitation, returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

Hutchinson, the artificer seduced, was then tried under an act, passed in the 5th of George I. which enacts, that any artificer, particularly in the manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, mohair, &c. who should be convicted of, or detected in, preparing to leave the kingdom, for the purpose of devoting his knowledge to the benefit and advantage of foreign countries, not within the British dominions, should be bound to *enter into recognizances himself, and two sureties, for remaining in the country*.

The evidence in the former case was again gone through, and the prisoner also found *Guilty*.

It is to be observed, that these convictions on the act of parliament, were for enticing manufacturers to a foreign country *not* at war with Great Britain—and where they do not profess to cut at the root and

branch of our domestic manufactures. How much more culpable, and how much more rigorously may we expect the law to be enforced, against any deluded artizans or manufacturers, who may be enticed to enlist under the fallacious banners of our *sworn and implacable enemies!*

ON THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF TOBACCO.

So little being known in England of the history and ordinary culture of an article of commerce which has occupied so considerable a capital in transatlantic traffic for the last two hundred years; and its being indeed a plant adapted for an agricultural comparison of climate; without entering so far into the subject as to consider it a staple produce of the nation, it may be interesting to communicate a few particulars with respect to the history and culture of this luxuriant article, taken from the best authorities, and the observations of a planter long resident in Virginia.

The NICOTIANA or tobacco plant, of Linnæus, is of the order of *Monogynia*, and class *Pentrandria*, and divided into four species. 1. The Nicotiana, with spear-shaped leaves. 2. With oval-shaped leaves, commonly called English tobacco. 3. With heart-shaped leaves, having paniculated flowers and club-shaped tubes. And 4, with heart-shaped leaves, branching petals, and unequal cups.

The first species is a native of America, and is an annual plant, propagated by seeds, which must be sown upon a moderate hot-bed, in March. When the plants are fit to be removed, they should be transplanted into a new hot-bed of a moderate warmth, about four inches asunder; let them be watered and shaded till they have taken root, after which, they will require air in proportion to the warmth of the season; they must also be frequently watered, and about the beginning of May they should be inured to the open air; then let them be transplanted into a rich light soil, in rows four feet asunder, and three feet distance in the rows; when they begin to show their flower stems, their tops should be cut off, if they are designed for use, that their leaves may be the better nourished; but if they are designed for ornament, let them be planted in the borders of the pleasure garden, and suffered to grow to their full height.

The second species is found growing wild in many parts of England; this sort may be propagated by sowing the seed in March, upon a bed of light earth; and when the plants are come up, they may be transplanted into any part of the garden, and require no farther care.

The third and fourth species are annual plants, and natives originally of Peru, and may be propagated in the manner directed for the first sort.

From every observation that has been made on the culture and growth of the tobacco plant, according to the usual field culture of Virginia, there is every reason to believe that it would succeed equally well in the vicinity of London and in the southern parts of England. We will not attempt, at present, to enter into the merits or demerits, of encouraging the cultivation of that plant in this country, in preference to the more requisite articles of life; but give a treatise of its culture and curing, for the information of our numerous manufacturers and tradesmen interested in an article that has now for the two last centuries engaged such a share of our commerce and trade.

It does not appear that Virginia, from its soil or climate, to have been so particularly pre-eminent for its cultivation, above what might have been done in other countries, had the like attention been paid to this particular branch of husbandry. To commence with the system of cultivation, we will begin with the *plant beds*, which are the places set apart for sowing the seed of the tobacco plant, and wherein they are suffered to grow until the season approaches for planting the crop.

The quality of earth, and most congenial for this purpose, are newly cleared lands of the best possible light black soil, and the better if situated near a small stream of water. These beds, or *patches*, as they are called, differ in size, from a small sallad bed to a quarter of an acre, according to the magnitude of the crop proposed, and they are prepared for receiving the seed in March or the early part of April, according to the season; first by burning upon them large heaps of brushwood, the stalks of the maize or Indian corn, straw, or other rubbish; and afterwards by digging and raking them, in the same manner of preparing ground for lettuce seed, which is generally sown mixed with the tobacco seed, and which answers the double purpose of feeding the labourer and of protecting the young tobacco plant from the fly; for which purpose also, a border of mustard seed round the plant patch is found to be an effectual remedy, as the fly prefers mustard, especially *white mustard*, to any other young plant, and will continue to feed thereon until the tobacco plant is matured strong enough for transplanting.

The next process to be considered, is the method of preparing the tobacco ground.

There are two distinct and separate methods of preparing the

tobacco ground; the one is applicable to the preparation of new and uncultivated ground; and the other is designed to meliorate and revive lands which have been heretofore cultivated.

The process of preparing new lands begins as early in the winter as the housing and managing the antecedent crop will permit, by grubbing up the underwood, and clearing the ground of all obstructions, and at the same time making the fences; during this part of the process, the negro women, children, and labourers are employed in distributing brushwood, roots, and small wood into heaps to be burned.

The setting fire to and burning these piles is a business for all hands after the regular working hours; and as nightly revels are peculiar to the African constitution, this part of the labour proves often a very late employment, and affords many scenes of rustic mirth. When this process has cleared the land of all natural incumbrances, the next is that of the hoe; for the plough is an implement which is rarely used in new lands, either designed for tobacco or meadow. With the hoe, the labourer draws the earth round his foot until it forms a heap round the projected leg, like a mole-hill, and nearly as high as the knee; he then draws out his foot, flattens the top of the hill by a dab with the flat part of the hoe, and advances forward to form another hill in the same manner; these are guessed by the eye, and in most instances they approach near to lines of four feet one way and three feet the other.

The proper *season* for planting is after a sufficient shower of rain has wet the earth to a degree of moisture as to render it safe to draw the young plants from the earth, and to transplant them into the hills which are prepared for them; these seasons generally commence in April, and terminate in May or the beginning of June.

By the time which these seasons approach, nature has so ordered vegetation, that the plants are generally enabled to shoot forward in sufficient strength, and bear against the vicissitudes of transplantation. By this time the leaves are supposed to be about the size of a dollar in their least magnitude, but others will of course be nearly three or four times that medium dimension.

Thus when a good shower or season happens at this period of the year, and the fields and plants are equally ready, the planter hurries to the bed, disregarding the teeming element, which is doomed to wet his skin, from the view of a bountiful harvest, and having carefully drawn the largest plants, he proceeds to the next operation, that

of planting, which is performed by two or more persons in the following manner: the first person bears suspended upon one arm a large basket full of the plants, who proceeds by rows from hill to hill, on each of which he drops one of the plants. Those who follow make a hole in the centre of each hill with their fingers, and having adjusted the plant in its proper position, they knead the earth round the root with their hands, until it is of a sufficient consistence to sustain the plant against the wind and weather. In the course of a few days, if any of the plants are found not to have taken root, they are replaced by fresh plants.

After this, succeeds the operation of hoeing, which comprehends two distinct functions, viz. that of tilling, and that of weeding. The first hoeing is with a view to succour and support the plant as occasion may require. The weeding commences with the first growth of the tobacco after transplantation, and never ceases until the plant is nearly ripe; for he who would have a good crop of tobacco or maiz, must not be sparing of his labour, but keep the ground constantly stirring during the whole growth of the crop. Thus fields of tobacco may be ranked amongst the best fallow crops, as it leaves the ground perfectly clean and naked, and it is often ploughed for sowing of wheat while the crop is growing.

Of topping the plant, which operation is performed by pinching off the top of the plant with the thumb nail, to prevent its running to flower and seed, the custom is generally to leave nine, seven, or five leaves, according to the quality and strength of the soil.

There is a superfluous sprout wont to make its appearance, called a sucker, which shoots forth from the stem, near to the junction of the leaves, and about the root of the plant; and if these suckers are permitted to grow, they injure the marketable quality of the tobacco, by compelling a division of its nutriment during the act of maturation. In former times it has been customary to rear a second crop from these suckers; but, in order to support the good name of the quality of Virginia tobacco, this method is discountenanced by law as fraudulent, and the constables are strictly enjoined to make diligent search, and to compel all hands to assist in destroying such crops.

There are several species of worms or rather of the grub genus, which often prove injurious to the culture of tobacco; some of these attack the root and some the leaf of the plant; all of these are obliged to be taken off by hand, and destroyed with the foot.

During very rainy seasons, and in some kinds of unfavourable soil, the plant is subject to a malady called *firing*. This is a kind of blight

occasioned by the moist state of the atmosphere. This is much dreaded by the planter, as it spots the leaf with a hard brown spot which perishes. This will occur while in the field, and also whilst hanging in the tobacco house. There is no certain remedy except well working the ground while growing, and carefully drying by the use of the fire in the tobacco house.

Much practice is requisite to form a judicious discernment concerning the state and progress of the ripening leaf; yet care must be used to cut up the plant as soon as it is sufficiently ripe, lest the approach of frost should tread upon the heels of the crop-master, which if this should happen will be an inevitable destruction of every plant. The only idea that can be given of the ripening of the leaf, is from its thickening sufficiently; by the change of its colour to a more yellowish green; by a certain mellow appearance, and that of a suspension of the vegetable functions.

The operation of cutting the crop is assigned to the best and most judicious hands, which being provided each with a strong sharp knife, proceed along the respective rows of the field, to select such plants as appear to be ripe, leaving others to ripen. Those which are cut are sliced off near the ground; and such as have thick stalks, are sliced down the middle of them to admit a more free circulation of air through the parts, in the process of curing. The plants are then laid down upon the hill where they grew, with the points of the leaves all projecting the same way.

In preparing for gathering the crop, it is customary to erect a scaffold in various parts of the tobacco ground which may happen to offer a convenient situation. This is done by lodging one end of the several strong poles upon a log or fence, and resting the other end of such poles upon a transverse pole supported by forks, about five feet from the ground, or else by erecting the whole scaffold upon forks. The poles are placed about four feet asunder, then the tobacco sticks or laths, being small pieces about four feet in length, and one and a half in diameter, are laid across these poles, over which the tobacco is placed, and it is carried in this manner into the tobacco house.

The form and size of these curing houses are various, according to the size of the tobacco grounds to which they are generally contiguous. They are generally of the height of twelve feet, and of the shape of an oblong square, consisting of two rows of square pens formed by driving logs of wood in the ground on each, to lay the poles or rafts of tobacco on as they are brought from the field; having a passage clear down the middle to admit a waggon. This building is mostly covered with

feather edged boards, and of very rude workmanship, but so contrived as to admit poles in the nature of a scaffold through every part of the building, ranging four feet from centre to centre, the length of the tobacco stick.

When the plant has remained long enough exposed to the sun or open air after cutting, so as to become sufficiently pliant to bear handling, it must be removed to the tobacco house, either by hand or the assistance of a cart. The next stage is that of hanging the tobacco, which is done by hanging the plants in rows upon the sticks, with the point of the leaves downwards, letting them rest upon the stick by the stem of the lowest leaf, taking care to leave a sufficient space for the circulation of the air between each plant. They are thus placed in tiers, beginning at the beams of the building and stacking them to the bottom in rows under each other till the house is filled; in which position they are to remain till they are in a condition to be taken down for *smoking*. It must be observed that a free circulation of air is the principal agent in curing it, and that a due attention must at all times be paid to the temperature of the atmosphere; and if moisture is discovered it is remedied by the help of smoke, which is generated by means of small smothered fires of old bark or rotten wood, kindled upon the floor, under those parts most affected; great care must be had that the fires are not permitted to blaze or burn too fiercely, as it might not only endanger the house, but a sudden over heat while the leaf is in a moist condition might also occasion the malady of *firing* already described.

(To be continued.)

ON THE USE OF MACHINERY IN MANUFACTORIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Bradford, 20th Sept.* 1809.

IN several of the principal manufacturing towns where I have lately been, and particularly in my own, I have found that the manufacturing class are much set against the use of machinery, as adopted within these few years; their general argument, without reasoning upon the subject, being, that manual labour being so much lessened, that consequently numbers of poor labourers and manufacturers are thereby thrown out of bread, more especially in the woollen branch, without entering upon other more prominent causes, viz. the great decrease

of our export trade, and the scarcity of Spanish wool, which being the cause of the great rise in cloths of every description, has partly stopped the manufactures, as every one is willing to get rid of all his old stock, before he will give orders for fresh goods at an advanced price.

In referring to an abstract of evidence, as given before a committee of the House of Commons, relative to the use of machinery, &c. an adherence to the old laws and regulations in the woollen manufactures, in the counties of Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucester, as investigated in the year 1803, I find many very material observations, to combat the erroneous notion which is going abroad, of the detriment to the manufacturing poor, in a general adoption of the said machinery—and I think the following abstract will elucidate those points, and, if made known, through the medium of your Magazine, might contribute to do justice to the workers of machinery, and contribute satisfaction to others hitherto prepossessed against it.

The new machinery, employed in the woollen manufactures is contrary to the regulations of the ancient law, yet indispensably requisite to the prosperity of the trade. By the use of the spring shuttle, much more cloth than formerly is now made. The annual manufacture of superfine broad cloth, in the town of Chippenham, is now twice as much as it was at the distance of twenty-five years since. The gig-mill prohibited by two statutes of the reign of Edward IV. is used in the operations called the rowings and dressing of cloth. It renders the expence less by one-half, than if the same work were performed with the hand only. It does not stretch out the cloth to more than one-twentieth part of that which was its first length when it came out of the loom. It has been used time out of mind in Gloucestershire; and is now employed also in the counties of Wilts and Somerset. The cloth is not found to shrink more from the use of this machine, than if it were dressed with the hand only.

Cloths dressed in the gigmill are preferred, both in the home and foreign markets, as softer, mellower, and more uniform, than that which is dressed with the hand. Cloths unsaleable, as being dressed with the hand, find purchasers when they are redressed in the gigmill. Before the use of the gigmill was adopted in Wilts and Somerset, much of the cloth made in those counties was sent into Gloucestershire to be mill-dressed. From the gigmill, the cloth is put into the hands of the shearmen, or into shearing machinery, to be finished for the market.

The shearmen in Wiltshire refused, for a long time, to work after the gigmill. They have been induced in general to return to their

masters, in consequence of the riots of the weavers, cloth-workers, and shearmen, because machinery was introduced. The principal part of the Wiltshire cloth-working branch was transferred in 1802 to London, Bath, and other places. It is impossible now for the manufacturers to find sale for cloths made of the exact length, breadth, and weight prescribed in the old statutes. The diversity of the markets now requires a variety of fabrics unknown when the old statute law was framed.

1. The finest and thinnest cloths are made for the Turkey trade. 2. Ladies' cloths are in the next degree thicker. 3. The next in thickness are made for the West India trade. 4. Superfine cloths are thicker still. 5. The thickest of all are double milled superfine, and a species of narrow cloths named ratteens.

The statutes which forbid the exportation of cloths unbarbed or unshorn cannot now be enforced, without rendering the manufacturer unable to supply his foreign orders.

The use of the hot-press, prohibited by the old laws, has become general, and could not be now discontinued without ruin to certain branches of the manufacture.

Certain prohibited ingredients are now used with advantage in the boiling, from the improvements in the chymistry of dying.

Spanish wool has been introduced in the manufacture since the enactment of the statutes, and has occasioned great changes in it, which are most beneficial, but which the statutes could not anticipate and provide for.

Lamb's wool, of which the use is forbidden in the statutes, has by the improvements of machinery and the progress of skill in manufacture, become a valuable material in the fabrication of certain cloths.

Under the ancient laws, there are inspectors to examine the cloths, and report at the quarter sessions, whether they be made according to the statute regulations.

These persons now take their fees; but yielding the progress of the manufacture, no longer insist upon the rigorous performance of their duty. Their office appears to be quite unnecessary. The quantity of capital in the woollen trade, and the manufacture in the west of England has been prodigiously augmented since machinery came to be employed. The consequence of its employment has thus been to increase the quantity of the manufacture, not at all to throw the workmen of any class out of bread. The Spaniards having oil,

soap, and wool, one-third or one-half cheaper than they can be purchased in England, might rival us in the woollen manufacture if they could procure our machinery.

A MANUFACTURER.

METHOD OF PAINTING LINEN CLOTH IN OIL COLOURS,

So as to be more pliant, durable, and longer impervious to water than in the usual mode.

[Transact. Society of Arts.]

THE following process appears to have a considerable improvement and saving of paint, in the manufacture of oil cloth, &c. as adopted by Mr. W. Anderson.

The paint usually laid upon canvass, hardens to such a degree as to crack, and eventually to break the canvass, which renders it unserviceable in a short time; but the canvass painted in the new manner is so superior, that the navy board has ordered all canvass used in the navy to be thus prepared; nor is this the only advantage, for a saving of one guinea is made in every one hundred square yards of canvass so painted.

The old mode of painting canvass in the King's yards, was to wet the canvass and prime it with Spanish brown, then to give it a second coat of a chocolate colour, made by mixing Spanish brown and black paint; and lastly, to finish it with black.

The new method is to grind 96 lbs. of English ochre with boiled oil, and add 16 lbs. of black paint, which mixture forms an indifferent black. A pound of yellow soap dissolved in six pints of water over the fire, is mixed while hot, with the paint. This composition is then laid upon the canvass (without its being wetted, as in the usual way,) as stiff as can conveniently be done with the brush, so as to form a smooth surface; the next day, or still better on the second day, a second coat of ochre and black without any or but a very small portion of soap is laid on, and allowing this coat an intermediate day for drying, the canvass is then finished with black paint as usual, three days being then allowed for it to dry and harden; it does not stick together when taken down and folded in cloths containing 60 or 70 yards each; and canvass finished entirely with the composition, leaving

it to dry one day between each coat, will not stick together if laid in quantities.

From actual trials of near four years, the solution of yellow soap is a preservative to red, yellow, and black paints, when ground in oil and put into casks, as they acquired no improper hardness and dried in a remarkable manner when lain on with the brush, without the use of the usual drying articles.

Immense quantities of unserviceable ships' hammock-cloths have been destroyed at the King's yards, in order to prevent embezzlement; but means have now been found to obtain the colour laid on them at a small expence, which is effected by burning this unserviceable canvass, taking care to rake aside the ashes and sprinkle them with water, in order to prevent too great a degree of calcination. The ashes are then prepared for grinding by being sifted.

Thus four cwt. of dry colour, valued at 9*l.* 6*s.* has at the expence of 6*s.* been obtained from a ton of canvass. Canvass painted with black paint only, produces a black colour; if painted black upon a yellow or red ground it produces a dark chocolate; if painted lead colour it produces a dark lead.

A great quantity of paint being required at Portsmouth yard, and the allowed number of hands not being sufficient to grind it in the common mills, induced a trial of employing one man to grind with four mills at a time, by placing two mills on each side of the winch. A space of two feet six inches is allowed between the two pair of mills, for the man to stand between them, and the mills of each pair are placed so close as only to leave room for a fly-wheel to play between them. Fly-wheels at the extremity of the axis are impediments.

It is obvious that this process is a considerable improvement, and it is surprising that the adoption of soap, which is so well known to be miscible with oily substances, or at least the alkali of which it is composed, have not already been brought into use in the composition of oil colours; and we hope this will meet with a due attention, from both the manufacturer and the public at large.

METHOD OF CORRECTING THE DAMP IN COAL MINES.

THE following valuable information, and experiment for correcting the damp in coal mines, which has often proved fatal to the miners, being requested by the writer, Mr. John Jones, to be made as public

as possible, for the benefit of the public at large, we will insert his own words.

"I have frequently noticed, that coal works in Wales are interrupted by what the colliers call the damp, but which is nothing else than an excess of hydrogen gas. This circumstance is often afflicting to humanity; for it is not unusual for the gas to take fire from the lighted candles attempted to be introduced into the work; the damp on such occasion burns with a blue flame; explosion ensues, and very often the miners in the work, and the winders at the mouth of the pit, fall victims to this inevitable catastrophe.

"The coal mines belonging to Lord Cawdor, at Lanlash, Carmarthen, were a short time since annoyed with this damp, which rendered the miners heavy and sleepy, and made it impossible for them to keep in their lights; being informed of the circumstance by the overseer of the works, I requested him to slacken a few lumps of fresh lime in the level or subterraneous passage made by the miners in digging out the coals; having an idea that the carbonic acid gas, produced by throwing a few lumps of lime into a little water, would correct the air in the works, and make it more favourable to inhalation and combustion. The overseer complied with my request, and sent me word next day that the experiment was attended with success, and the miners enabled to go on with their work."

ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT STATE AND RESOURCES OF THE TYROL.

OF a people who occupy so large a space in the public eye, whose heroic resistance makes them such interesting objects to every Briton, it may not be uninteresting to give the following account. It is gratifying to find that the lovers of freedom are at the same time so remarkable for the strictness of their morality, and for their industry.

"It would be difficult to figure to oneself the diversity and variety of the branches of industry cultivated by the Tyroleans. At Impst, and some other places, they bring up such a quantity of canary birds, that the annual exportation amounts to 37,000 florins. In the Voralberg their forests afford them great profit. They cut down the trees, make boards of them, then form them into shops, and entire houses, the pieces of which are numbered, and sent in waggons during the snowy season to Bregentz, and there embarked in boats, which convey them to the other extremity of the lake of Constance. In the mean

time the women embroider muslins for the merchants of Botzen and Switzerland—they spin stockings and make bonnets, which they sell in Bavaria. In some parts they fabricate quantities of straw bonnets, which are sold in Suabia and Bavaria. The spinning of linen occupies the women of the valley of Mountafon. In the higher vallies of the Tyrol there are whole villages which for two or three months in the year are abandoned by every male.

"The Tyroleans divine without instruction the principles of mechanism, and often succeed in that science in an astonishing manner. They make toys, tooth-pick cases, &c. which they export to Spain, Portugal, and from thence to America. They fabricate gloves and other things of the skin of the chamois, which are much esteemed in Germany. They carve figures and make engravings, which they vend themselves in different parts of Europe. It is reckoned that there are from 30 to 40,000 Tyroleans who emigrate and return every spring. They are architects, engravers, sculptors, workers in stucco and plaster, masons, merchants. Some clear the woods, and at moderate prices; some employ themselves in gathering the balsamic and perfumed plants of the mountains, and make sweet powders, in which they mix plants, and give the name of tea, for bilious or consumptive people. Others more daring in their speculations, emigrate to America and the Indies, and return after several years with great fortunes.—On their return to their villages, they divide their profits with their rustic partners, evincing the greatest probity, and taking only their own share of the gain. Such of the Tyroleans as do not quit their country, do not live a mere sedentary life. In the winter their vallyes are their abode; but as soon as spring comes, they depart in caravans with their flocks, and to the sound of flutes and songs ascend the Alps, and pasture their cows and goats.—The habit of ascending sharp and steep rocks gives them a stoop in their walk.—Sight and hearing are the senses they cultivate most—they are excellent marksmen.

The following Account is extracted from an Official Document, drawn up by the Tyrolese Deputies, at present in London.

"THE country of Tyrol and the several principalities of Voralberg have, for a series of centuries, constituted an hereditary portion of the Imperial House of Austria. The people inhabiting these countries distinguished themselves in every war by such undaunted valour, that the emperors successively conferred upon them very considerable privileges.

During the seventeenth and the last centuries, when the Swedes, French, and Bavarians, made such rapid advances in the German empire, these provinces always repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. In the year 1703, particularly, when the Bavarian army had penetrated into the Tyrol, it was so ill received, that scarcely a few remained to attend their elector back. The attachment of the Tyroleans and Voralbergers to their emperors was always firm; for they governed them with signal and paternal mildness, faithfully preserving their privileges. Thus, though not blessed either with a delicious climate, or a fertile soil, these pastoral nations, not aware of their poverty, led a very contented and happy life in their cottages, until the war of the French revolution broke out. The valleys were inhabited by thousands of persons, who, before that period, had never seen a soldier; but thenceforward whole armies traversed their country, some proceeding to the interior of Germany, and others going to Italy. The poor inhabitants furnished them gratuitously with provisions and all sorts of necessaries, and thereby put themselves to great inconvenience. Still, they not only refrained from murmurs, but evinced their loyalty by the erection of a corps of Tyrol and Voralberg chasseurs, called "the Tyrol Fieldyagers"—all of them volunteers and natives; who in addition to their pay, were allowed by their country nine creutzers each man daily. It is to be observed, that the male population in those mountains, is, from its eighth year, trained to the use of the gun by hunting as well as firing at targets. Such superior marksmen, as this ancient practice makes of them, must, it may easily be supposed, prove a great addition to any army. In fact, they have ever uncommonly signalised themselves in all Austrian wars. Yet they could not stem the current of disaster which overwhelmed the arms of their government, and in 1794, the enemy approached their frontiers.

"The emperor now summoned his brave and beloved Tyrol or Voralberg subjects, reminding them of their ancient fame for sharp-shooting. But they had anticipated the summons by organizing, of their own accord, a *levy-en-masse*. They hastened to the defence of the frontiers, and thus preserved their countries free from invasion.

"In 1798 the enemy again attempted to make inroads from Italy, Switzerland, the Grisons and Suabia. He only succeeded on the side of the Grisons, where the passes were but weakly guarded, as the main forces had been dispatched towards Suabia and Italy, where the enemy likewise was strongest. Still the invaders kept only four days possession of the Pfuntschgau, where they were vigorously driven back

upon Grison and the Engadine, though, in their retreat, they pillaged and burnt the towns of Mals and Glurens.

"War having again broken out in 1799, their frontiers were also menaced. The inhabitants immediately repaired thither to guard them; and in 1800, when Marshal Massena had crossed the Rhine near Feldkirk, in the Voralberg, with a very superior and victorious force, he was there as well as near the almost impregnable mountain-fortress of St. Luciensteign, so completely defeated, as to lose several thousands in killed and prisoners, besides a great quantity of field-pieces and ammunition. They also dispossessed him of the Grisons, and pursued him, in company with other corps, as far as Zurich.

"After a few years quiet, the flames of war rekindled more furiously than ever in 1801. The inhabitants of the Tyrol and Voralberg were at once attacked on every side, so as to be rendered dubious whither to carry relief first. Notwithstanding, the enemy was valorously checked at every point, and suffered, especially on the banks of the Scharnitz, a dreadful discomfiture. Unfortunately their individual bravery could not retrieve the general cause. By the terms of the armistice entered into after the disastrous battle of Hohenlinden, the Tyrol and Voralberg, countries that had constantly bid defiance to the victorious troops of France, were surrendered as pledges! It was then that the real hardships of these poor mountaineers began. Their barren countries, even before drained of their little pittance, were now obliged to maintain a body of French troops, in addition to a corps of Austrians. The savage foreigners were destitute of every thing, and all their wants were to be supplied. This dreadful calamity lasted three months, a calamity which the ever unsubdued Tyrolese and Voralbergers imagined to have little deserved by their firm attachment to their emperors.

"Buonaparte's insatiable ambition having stirred up war once more in 1805, he ordered the Tyrolese and Voralbergeans to be attacked in every point. Marshal Ney, on the banks of the Scharnitz, repeated his attack thrice. He was driven back with immense slaughter. The same fate shared the Bavarian Generals Deroy and Siegbein, who made a vigorous assault upon Kufstein and the pass of Strub.

"These efforts, however, were unable to counterpoise the disastrous surrender of Ulm, by General Mack, and the calamitous issue of the engagement of Austerlitz; in consequence of which, Buonaparte, in the peace of Presburg, made the cession of the Tyrol and Voralberg an express condition.

"It is not in the power of language to describe the feelings of the

honest Tyroleans and Voralbergers at the receipt of this melancholy intelligence. Ever since 1794, when the revolutionary war began, their brilliant victories had not been sullied by any defeat. They were an heroic people, in the literal sense of the word.—Yet the reward of their loyalty was a fate which usually falls to the lot of the dastardly. To render their calamity the more poignant, these indigent shepherds found themselves involved in the immense debt of twenty millions of florins.

"The emperor of Austria did what he could to alleviate this heavy misfortune; he stipulated, that the privileges of the Tyrolese and Voralbergers should remain entire. But is there any one so credulous, or so uninformed of the grand events of the day, as to suppose, that Buonaparte could be bound by any engagements? Faithful only to his usual treachery, he no sooner had the invincible Tyrolese and Voralbergers in his grasp, than he imposed upon them contributions of every kind, without remitting a single creutzer; and, having taken this barbarous revenge, he surrendered them to his recently created king of Bavaria.

"This prince, in his turn, made a point of impoverishing and oppressing his new acquisitions.—Not satisfied with raising heavy contributions, he overthrew their ancient constitution, which they had preserved for a series of ages; abolished the representative states, in order to obstruct the way to all popular remonstrances; and seized the provincial, pupillary, and credit-funds. He moreover confiscated all ecclesiastical property, abolished the prelacies and convents, and sold all public buildings, to replenish his empty coffers. What proved more painful to the inhabitants, than all these oppressions, was, the disposal of the ancient and original castle of the counts of the Tyrol.

"Every successive month was marked with a list of new exactions and taxes, that were levied with the utmost rigour. Coin had become uncommonly scarce; and the Bavarian government enhanced the embarrassment, arising from this circumstance, by depreciating the Austrian bank-bills, which were still in circulation, to one-half of their nominal value. This operation caused, to the countries in question, a fresh loss, amounting to at least twenty millions of florins.

"To crown all these oppressive measures, Bavaria had it in contemplation to change the very name of the provinces of Tyrol and Voralberg, by calling them after the principal rivers, and incorporating them with her own dominions.

"These excessive hardships lasted three years.—Petitions and

complaints were not only rejected, but, by an express law, absolutely prohibited.

"When, therefore, in the beginning of the current year, it appeared certain that a new contest between Austria and France was inevitable, the intelligence was greeted by the poor Tyroleans and Voralbergers, as the rising sun is hailed by the shepherd. Scarcely had they received the news of the actual movements of the two hostile armies, before they rose *en masse*. Their outset was brilliant beyond expectation. The troops of the enemy sent against them consisted of 27,000 men, whom they resolutely attacked on all points. Their victory was complete; those of the enemy who escaped with their lives being either wounded or taken prisoners. Among the latter were two generals; the sharp-shooters took, besides, a quantity of cannon, ammunition, arms, and several stands of colours. This memorable battle was fought on the 10th and 11th of April last. The merit of it belongs solely to the valorous inhabitants of the Tyrol and Voralberg; for the regular Austrian army, hastening to their relief, did not join them before the 13th of April; it was received by the conquerors with drums beating and colours flying, while shouts of joy and "*Long live our beloved Emperor Francis!*" rent the air.

"Those who know the mildness of Buonaparte's temper, will be able to conceive an idea of the impression which this news made upon him. He instantly directed Marshal Lefebvre, supported by the Bavarian Generals Wreden, Deroy, and Sibbein, at the head of 24,000 men, to march against the Tyrolese, by the way of Salzburg. General Rusca, with 8000 men, was ordered to advance from Italy, while General Ferron approached from Carinthia, and General Marmont from Bavaria and Suabia, with from six to seven thousand troops more. This was certainly a formidable force, which would have conquered, and even annihilated any other two nations of equal numbers. The conflict, indeed, was obstinate and terrible. But the enemies were defeated, all but Lefebvre, whose force was too large, and whose devastations and cruelties were such as to spread terror every where. He burnt towns and villages, and gave quarter to no one. The aged were suspended from trees, and then shot. The pregnant women had their bellies ripped up, and their breasts cut off, while their embryos were crammed down their throats, to put an end to the shrieks and moanings of the wretched victims. If a Tyrolese or Voralberger, bearing arms, had the misfortune to fall into their hands, they immediately tore out his tongue. The children were cut down without mercy, and most frequently carried about, transfixed with bayonets.

A number of these innocents happening to return from school, were met with, and driven by these monsters into some barns, and burnt alive!

"Lefebvre and his cannibals imagined they should be able to intimidate the Tyrolese and Vorarlbergers by such cruelties; but they had the very opposite effect. The Tyrolese sharp-shooters now resembled bloodthirsty lions; they rushed upon Lefebvre, and totally defeated him; thousands of the enemy were slain, and the general, accompanied only by a few remnants of his great force, sought safety in an ignominious flight, directed towards Vienna.

"The result of this complete victory was, that the Tyrol and Voralberg, being now freed from their invaders, served as an asylum to those Austrian prisoners, who had been taken by the French at Ratisbon, Aspern, and Esslingen, and who found little difficulty in making their escape. About ten thousand of them profited by this opportunity: they were nearly naked, and the expence of clothing and arming them anew proved no small burthen to their hospitable friends.

"Another advantage of this victory displayed itself in the superior courage with which it inspired the conquerors. They now sallied forth, beyond their frontiers, to seek the enemy. In Bavaria they advanced as far as Munich, the capital city. In Suabia they took Kempten, pushing on beyond Memming and Ulm. In Italy, they proceeded too within a few miles of Verona; and some corps overran Carinthia and Salzburg, then already in the power of the enemy, so as to become in a great degree masters of those countries.

"Notwithstanding these successes, the conquerors were guilty of no cruelties, or acts of oppression. Not a single house was pillaged by them, not a barn laid in ashes. No peasant was ever taken prisoner, or insulted. The wounded enemies were particularly taken care of. It was the usual practice to carry them on shoulders into some house. The Tyrolese and Voralbergers acted throughout, from an honourable ambition, to shame their cruel enemies, and convince them of the superior humanity of poor German mountaineers. Neither France nor any of her allies, can adduce a single instance of their prisoners having being ill-treated, either in the Tyrol or Voralberg, though the prisoners from either country were tortured, murdered, or ill-used by the French.

"All these glorious achievements, however, could not arrest the progress of the enemy in other quarters. In fine, an armistice was again concluded. The corps of Austrian troops left in the Tyrol, and consisting, for the most part, of the above-mentioned refugees, was

suddenly recalled, and carried away all the ordnance and ammunition which the Tyrolese had taken. Thus the latter found themselves compelled to abandon their conquests, and to satisfy themselves with guarding their own frontiers.

"Lefebvre, Rusca, Ferron, and other generals, penetrated once more as far as Inspruck, the capital of the Tyrol, repeating their former devastations and cruelties. But the indignation excited by the re-appearance of those inhuman chiefs, was such, that the very women, whose business had hitherto been confined to conveying the prisoners to places of safety, assembled in numbers, and put to death 640 enemies, near Landeck; and though the whole force of the enemy amounted to about 30,000, they were attacked by the Tyrolese and Voralbergers, who had risen *en masse*, with such irresistible fury, that those who saved themselves by flight, were pursued to a great distance, so as to be unable, during the space of twenty-four hours, to allay their thirst with a draught of water.

"It was in vain that Buonaparte, on hearing this new disaster of his arms, detached Marshals Macdonald and Bessieres, with picked troops, against the Tyrolese. They were routed and obliged to return.

"From the concurring accounts in the Dutch, German, and French papers, which are copied into the daily prints of London, it is placed beyond all doubt, that the Tyrolese and Voralbergers persevere in their obstinate resistance to the French and their allies.

"They are, indeed, now free, but at the expence of very uncommon sacrifices. Numbers of them mourn their fathers, brothers, and sons, not slain in battle, but, for the most part, murdered in the most inhuman manner. Four towns and twenty-six flourishing villages are reduced to heaps of ashes—not to mention the destruction of a large number of detached cottages. These calamities are felt more sensibly in a climate which is very far from being mild. The mountains of the Tyrol and Voralberg have ever since the beginning of October been covered with snow and ice. The inhabitants, though accustomed to subsist upon the hardest fare, can, after so many devastations, pillages, conflagrations, and hardships of every kind, scarcely get wherewithal to satisfy the cravings of nature. Multitudes at this moment are happy in being allowed some little corner in a crowded barn, stable, or hut.

"In spite of all these sufferings, they are fully determined never to listen to any accommodation with Buonaparte, or consent to be again governed by the iron sceptre of Bavaria. This determination, though

it may appear rash, can be satisfactorily accounted for, from the above stated cruelties, exactions, and oppressions. All, to a man, trained to the most skilful use of the rifle; inured to the inclemencies of the seasons; defended by huge mountains, accessible to none but themselves; surrounded in every direction by, and allied to mountaineers that are animated with the same love of independence; reared up and happy in poverty; religious, virtuous from habit; utter strangers to luxury; preferring their barren mountains to the most fruitful soils—and, above all, remembering the horrible outrages committed by the order of Buonaparte, to whom they have to oppose *one hundred and fifty thousand* sharp-shooters, in a country where no regular armies can act, and where they, and they alone, know the paths to procure supplies, *if they have but the means to purchase them.*—Such a hardy, stubborn, and athletic race of men are very formidable enemies. Such they have certainly proved to France, and no peace which their beloved prince may have been compelled to enter into will induce them to become a party to it.

"They are firmly resolved *either to conquer or die.*

"D. SCHOENECHER

"*London, Nov. 13th,* 1809." "MULLER, Major,"

REPLY TO AN "OLD COAL MERCHANT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I WAS not a little surprized at reading in your Magazine for November, page 391, a *reprinted* letter on Coals, signed an OLD COAL MERCHANT.

In that letter, your correspondent has taken upon himself to reprobate, unjustly, coal owners, ship owners, coal buyers, crimps or factors, and in truth, all but himself, who I have reason to believe is no other than a certain *qui tam* informer.

The statements made of the prices and apparent particulars, prove this genius to be no "coal merchant."

In his very first statement, he says,

"To selling one Newcastle or two London chaldrons at

68*s.* 6*d.* ---------- £. 6 17 0"

Has he forgot, or did he never know, that the ingrain is as much

allowed in the sale of coals, *in* the coal market, for two chaldrons, as for a score; the only difference is, it is not allowed in quantity, as one chaldron *is* out of twenty-one, but it is paid or allowed in money, which is the same thing; and for two chaldrons, the buyers pays two twenty-one parts of what the whole score would cost—and thus gets his abatement in money.

Mr P. P. too, states one Newcastle chaldron makes two London, and here he is incorrect; for the *average* proportion is, that a keel of eight chaldrons will make fifteen and a half chaldrons. Admitting, however, that double coal is sometimes made, how does this apply to the ship of Charlotte Main, whose account he *professes* to state, where he gravely sets down the purchase of 100 Newcastle chaldrons of coals at 34*s.* and credits sales of 214 London chaldrons at 68*s.* 6*d.* per chaldron, casting them up in the before-named erroneous way, being fourteen chaldrons more than double coal—a thing never effected, and, like the major part of his letter, a series of suppositions, made from a superficial knowledge only of the trade he professes to point out the evils of.

As your correspondent thus stands convicted (in my judgment) of misrepresentations, the entering into the slander on individuals is unnecessary; but should you, sir, wish for an accurate statement of the prime cost, duties, and charges on the importation of a cargo of coals into the port of London, I will furnish you with it; and in the mean time the following statement of the importation up to the 1st Nov. since the year 1800, will prove a fact, accounting more satisfactorily for the rise of the price of coals, than the *supposed* accounts of your quondam coal merchant.

LITHANTRACUS.

Coal Market, 15*th Nov.* 1809.

	CHALDRONS.
1801	711,917
1802	745,111
1803	789,731½
1804	815,161¼
1805	817,258
1806	818,181½
1807	760,000¾
1808	921,407½
1809	737,403¾ only.

There is no doubt that the consumption of coals yearly increases in London, though the importation fluctuates very much, as will be seen

above, and it is really *felt* at present that the import is short: to approximate towards the amount, we should ascertain what is an average year, and the following shews it, by adding five years together and dividing them.

	CHALDRONS.
1801 to 1805 inclusive average	775,835½
1802....1806	797,088½
1803....1807	800,066½
1804....1808	826,401½
Whereas the present year is only	737,403½

QUERY RESPECTING COAL MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, 13*th Nov.* 1809.

YOUR correspondent Urbanus, in Number XVII. page 427, proposes,

"At the same time it might not be inexpedient if the opening of coal mines, during the time of war, was also allowed within fifty miles of London, which is otherwise prescribed."

I should be obliged to him to state where this prohibition is to be found, for I have examined the Index to the Statute Laws and can find no such thing, nor, though I have made numerous inquiries, could I ever get any satisfactory answer.

He adds,

"As it is a well known fact that Blackheath, Oddo Common, and several other parts of waste land around the metropolis, would produce good veins of coal, and at a moderate depth."

I am much disposed to believe this is a popular error also, for I have heard the same remark frequently, but could never hear any other reason assigned why the pits were not opened, than that there was an act of parliament against it, as it would destroy the nursery for seamen in the coal trade.

Having sought in vain for this point also, I hope some of your readers will oblige the public with their knowledge of it, that the fact may be fully ascertained, in order to the proper remedy being applied.

I am, your's,

A QUERIST.

ON THE PROPER VARNISH FOR SILKS.

"They only deserve the appellation of travellers who are eager to make such researches as shew their love of nature, science, and the great objects which conduce to the comforts and ornaments of mankind." KENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

KNOWING no medium by which I can so adequately convey my ideas on certain topics to the public, as through your useful publication—a publication which has been so long a desideratum in the important, useful, and economical practices of the arts—I venture, without farther ceremony, to claim the protection of your pages.

Many subjects, indeed, at first sight, of a more important nature might demand our discussion; and perhaps some will smile at our inviting the consideration of the curious, and their attention to the *varnish of balloons*, yet we are under no alarm on this score, since there are innumerable practices of art, to which, with equal advantage, Mr. *Baldwin*'s varnish might be applicable. We have alone to regret that the amiable author and inventor died some short time ago, at Prescot, in Lancashire, ultimately to the no small regret of an extended circle of admiring friends.

Balloons are defective in the composition employed for the varnish, which, until lately, was incapable of rendering them completely and durably air-tight. It was, some time back, reported at Paris, that M. *Dutourny de Villiére*, had undertaken to construct a balloon so truly impermeable, that he would warrant the *duration* of it for several weeks in the air; and it is since known, that this desideratum of the art had been effected in the composition for the celebrated balloon of Messrs. *Vallett and Co.* first made in a certain degree subject to direction. M. *Bernard*, a French chymist, has made several, though unsuccessful experiments, in order to melt the elastic bottles, as may be seen in the 17th volume of the *Journal de Physique*. M. *Faujas*, and others, made similar trials. The author of *Airopaidia*, and one of our adventurous British aëronauts, Mr. Baldwin, unacquainted with what had then been done in this matter, could not help remarking the striking properties of the *caoutchuc* in its present form, and that it would answer every intention of the best varnish, since it is compact,

pliant, unadhesive, and unalterable by weather, if it could be dissolved, and afterwards made to recover its present unadhesive form, an act in which the East and West Indians are still our masters. He has, however, after expensive trials and combinations, been able to reduce it to a limpid liquor, as it may prove an useful ingredient for air-tight varnish. The secret he now discovers to the world, and it is merely this: take any quantity of the caoutchuc, as ten ounces avordupois, cut it into small bits with a pair of scissors, put a strong iron ladle (such as painters, plumbers, or glaziers melt their lead in) over a common pit-coal or other fire; the fire must be gentle, glowing, and without smoke. When the ladle is hot, much below a red heat, put a single bit into the ladle: if black smoke issues, it will presently flame and disappear, or it will evaporate without flame: the ladle is then too hot. When the ladle is less hot, put in a second bit, which will produce a white smoke; this white smoke will continue during the operation, and evaporate the caoutchuc; therefore no time is to be lost, but little bits are to be put in, a few at a time, till the whole are melted; it should be continually and gently stirred with an iron or brass spoon. The instant the smoke changes from white to black, take off the ladle, or the whole will break out into a violent flame, and be spoiled or lost. Care must be taken that no water be added, a few drops only of which would, on account of its superior specific gravity (for the caoutchuc swims on water), make it boil over furiously with great noise. At this period of the process, two pounds or one quart of the best drying oil, or even of raw linseed oil, which, together with a few drops of neats-foot oil, must have stood a month, or not so long, on a lump of quick lime, to make it more or less drying. Being poured off, the lime lees are to be put into the melted caoutchuc, and stirred till hot, and the whole poured into a glazed vessel through a coarse gauze, or fine sieve. When settled and clear, which will be in a few minutes, it is fit for use, either hot or cold. The silk should be stretched always horizontally by pins or tenter-hooks on frames, the greater they are in length the better, and the varnish poured on cold in hot weather, and hot in cold weather. It is perhaps best always to lay it on when cold. The art of laying it on properly, consists in making no intestine motion in the varnish, which would create minute bubbles, therefore brushes of every kind are improper, as each bubble breaks in drying, and forms a small hole, through which the air will transpire.

To those who are unacquainted with the principles of chymistry, or the books which teach them, and yet are desirous to make experiments, which may throw light on this curious and useful art, when applied

to varnishes for umbrellas or balloons, the following detached notes are recommended, which were communicated by different artists, each eminent in his profession.

To make copal varnish:—procure an ounce of pure fixed alkali, as potash, reduced to powder, lay it before the fire till it becomes hot and dry; put it while hot and dry into oil of turpentine (a pint, for instance), or into the same quantity of spirits of wine; for, by means of the alkali, all the water invisibly contained in the oil or spirits yield alcohol that is quite pure and highly rectified, which process is called alkalizing the turpentine or spirits. Put the turpentine or spirits so alkalized into a copper vessel with half an ounce of clear dry copal, finely pounded and sifted, stir it, and the copal will soon melt.

N. B. If you alkalize the spirits of turpentine when the copal is dissolving, add a little spirits of wine; and if you alkalize the spirits of wine when the copal is dissolving, add a little spirits of turpentine: the sediment of the varnish will dry on the silk in a few hours; the thicker the varnish, the sooner it dries.

To make an excellent thin varnish:—to one quart of cold drawn linseed oil poured off from the lees (produced on the addition of unslacked lime, on which the oil had stood ten or eight days at the least), in order to communicate a drying quality, or brown umber, burnt and pounded, which will have the like effect, add half an ounce of litharge, boil them for half an hour, then add half an ounce of the copal varnish. While the ingredients are on the fire, in a copper vessel, put in one ounce of Chio turpentine or common resin, and a few drops of neatsfoot oil, and stir the whole with a knife or any clean thing; when cold it is ready for use. The neatsfoot oil prevents the varnish from being sticky or adhesive, and may be put into the linseed oil at the same time with the lime or burnt umber. Resin or Chio turpentine may be added till the varnish has obtained the desired thickness.

It must likewise be observed, that litharge rots the silk, therefore trials must be made without the litharge.

The longer the raw linseed oil remains on the unslacked lime or umber, the sooner will the oil dry after it is used, if some months so much the better; such varnish will set, that is to say, not run, but keep its place on the silk in four hours; the silk may then be turned and varnished on the other side.

On Gum Mastic, Sandarac, Seed-lac, Shell-lac, and Copal.

Gum mastic dissolves without pounding by adding a few drops of

oil of vitriol; so do gum sandarac and gum copal, when finely pounded and sifted.

Gum sandarac and gum mastic are great driers of themselves, and may be substituted for litharge; the mastic dissolved in the oil of vitriol gives a sweet smell to the varnish.

Sandarac will soon grow dusky in the fire; it melts into a transparent green.

Sandarac, seed and shell-lac, must be finely pounded and sifted before used.

Professor Tingry of Geneva does not seem well acquainted (in the work which was some time ago published on the subject of varnishes, and which is in other respects excellent) with the solution of elastic resin in æther, though he asserts that he has effected it. It is probable that, by the additional pressure of the atmosphere, we shall be able to produce this effect very satisfactorily. Its use in the formation of catheters and bougies is well known. Elastic gum is used by different tribes of the Americans for the purpose of tapers; they make them at least two feet in length, and are said to burn a long time, yielding a considerable portion of light: the elasticity of the elastic gum is increased when the temperature is between 75 and 100.

Sir, your well wisher,

P.

The following Premiums have been offered by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

[Continued from No. XVII, page 441.]

Premiums offered for the Advantage of the Commerce of the United Empire.

29. TAKING PORPOISES. To the people in any boat or vessel, who, in the year 1809, shall take the greatest number of porpoises on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland, by gun, harpoon, or any other method, not fewer than thirty, for the purpose of extracting oil from them; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Certificates of the number, signed by the persons to whom they have been sold or delivered for the purpose of extracting the oil, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1810.

30. OIL FROM PORPOISES. To the person who shall manufacture

the greatest quantity of oil from porpoises taken on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland, in the year 1807, not less than twenty tons; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Certificates of the oil having been made from porpoises actually caught on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland, and two gallons of the oil as a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

31. CURING HERRINGS BY THE DUTCH METHOD. To the person or persons who shall, before January, 1810, cure the greatest quantity of white herrings, not less than thirty barrels, according to the method practised by the Dutch, and equal in all respects to the best Dutch herrings, the same being caught in the British or Irish seas, and cured in a British or Irish vessel or port; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

32. For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifteen barrels; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

A sixteen gallon barrel of the herrings to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810, with *certificates*, that the conditions of the premium have been fulfilled, and that the whole were cured in the same manner as the specimen, together with a full description of the process employed, in order that the Society may judge how far the Dutch method has been adopted.

Premiums offered for the Advantage of the British Colonies.

33. NUTMEGS. For the greatest quantity of merchantable nutmegs, not less than ten pounds weight, being the growth of his majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal to those imported from the islands of the East Indies; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Satisfactory *certificates*, from the governor, or commander in chief, of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees, their age, nearly the quantity of fruit on each tree, and the manner of culture, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

34. KALI FOR BARILLA. To the person who shall have cultivated, in the Bahama Islands, or any other part of his majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, in the year 1808, the greatest quantity of land, not less than two acres, with Spanish kali fit for the purpose of making barilla; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

35. For the next greatest quantity, not less than one acre; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

Certificates, signed by the governor or commander in chief for the time being, of the quantity of land so cultivated, and of the state of the plants at the time of signing such *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society, with samples of the kali, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

36. DESTROYING THE INSECT COMMONLY CALLED THE BORER. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method of destroying the insect commonly called the borer, which has of late years been so destructive to the sugar canes in the West India islands, the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and the several islands adjacent thereto; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The discovery to be ascertained by satisfactory *certificates*, under the hand and seal of the governor or commander in chief for the time being, and of some other respectable persons, inhabitants of the islands, or other place, in which the remedy has been successfully applied; such *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

37. CULTIVATION OF HEMP IN UPPER OR LOWER CANADA. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the province of Upper-Canada, not less than six arpents (each four-fifths of a statute acre), in the year 1809, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp, or male hemp bearing no seed, and continue the winter hemp, or female hemp bearing seed, on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal, or one hundred dollars.

38. To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same province of Upper Canada, not less than five arpents in the year 1809, in the manner above mentioned; the silver medal, or eighty dollars.

39. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than four arpents; sixty dollars.

40. For the next greatest quantity of land in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than three arpents; forty dollars.

41. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in the same manner, not less than one arpent; twenty dollars.

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general *account* whether sown broad-cast or in drills, the expence, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and seal of

the governor or lieutenant-governor, together with 28 lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1810.

42. IMPORTATION OF HEMP FROM CANADA. To the master of that vessel which shall bring to this country the greatest quantity of marketable hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1809, the produce of Upper or Lower Canada; the gold medal.

43. To the master of that vessel which shall bring the next quantity, not less than fifty tons; the silver medal.

Certificates satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the vessel on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810, to testify that such hemp was grown and prepared in Canada.

44. SUBSTITUTE FOR HEMP. To the person who, in the year 1809, shall discover and produce to the Society, a substitute for hemp, equally cheap, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

A quantity of the substitute, not less than one hundred weight, together with proper *certificates* from the governor or commander in chief, if raised in any of the British colonies, or from the secretary of the Board of Trade, if raised in the East Indies, to prove that the same has been used with success, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

Premiums offered for the Advantage of the British Settlements in the East Indies.

45. BHAUGULPORE COTTON. To the person who shall import into the port of London, in the year 1809, the greatest quantity, not less than one ton, of the Bhaugulpore cotton, from which cloths are made in imitation of nankeen, without dying; the gold medal.

A quantity of the cotton not less than five pounds weight, in the pod, and five pounds carded, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the secretary to the Board of Trade of Bengal or Bombay, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

46. ANNATTO. To the person who, in the year 1809, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of annatto, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal.

A quantity of the annatto, not less than ten pounds weight, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that the

annatto is the produce of such settlement, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

47. TRUE COCHINEAL. To the person who, in the year 1809, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of true cochineal, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal.

A quantity of the cochineal, not less than ten pounds weight, with proper *certificates*, signed by the secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that the cochineal is the produce of such settlement, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. The premiums from No. 29 to 47, inclusive, are all extended three years further on similar conditions. Certificates to be produced at the same time of the years ensuing.

ACCOUNT OF NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

New Method of splitting Hides.

IT appears that a Mr. Samuel Brookes, of Bermondsey, has obtained the king's letters patent for splitting hides, so that each side of the hide so split may be manufactured for the purposes for which an entire hide hath been before used; the grain side for coaches, &c. and the flesh side for white leather, vellum, &c. The nature of this invention, and the manner in which it is performed, is thus described in the specification. Instead of splitting the tanned hides by the machinery of cylinder and knife, or shaving the raw hide by a currier's knife, the patentee takes the hides in the raw state, immediately after they have been unhaired, and splits them by a peculiar kind of machinery, and thus be manufactures and produces two new materials, viz. the piece of the hide having the grain side thereon, and the other piece having the flesh side thereon. The said pieces may be farther manufactured for all the uses and applications well known to those who are conversant with the fabrication and consumption of hides and leather.

An Apparatus for producing several original Writings or Drawings at one Time, by Mr. Wedgewood, of Oxford street.—The principle of this invention consists in so disposing of two or more sheets of paper or other writing materials, so as that they may be written upon at once with double pointed pens, or with two pens or styles so combined as

to be held in the hand as a pen is commonly held, that is, without being in any way connected with machinery. The principle admits of various modes of application. If it be required that both the papers to be written upon should be in the usual form, these papers are connected by machinery, which is described by a drawing annexed to the specification. But if the usual form of one of the papers, namely, that intended for receiving the office fac-simile, or that which is to be preserved as a copy by the writer, can be dispensed with, Mr. W. uses what he calls linear copying paper, which consists of paper cut out or pierced in a particular form. When a fac-simile of a writing upon the linear paper is wanted, he lays underneath a leaf of the linear paper a sheet of writing paper, then with the points of the penna-duplex, so adjusted, as that, when held in the hand with a proper inclination for writing, they will touch parallel parts, the one of a bar of the linear paper, and the other that portion of the writing paper appearing through the pierced spaces of the linear paper; then proceeding to write, one point of the penna-duplex is then brought into contact with the linear paper, and the other with the writing paper underneath the linear paper. When the penna-duplex is moved in the act of writing, the two points thereof moving in a parellel direction, they necessarily produce two exact fac-similes; the one on the linear paper, and the other on the spaces of the sheet of writing paper seen through the pierced spaces of the linear paper. To render the operation more convenient, Mr. W. lays under the hand a leaf of cardboard, or any other flat substance, which serves to keep the bars motionless and flat to the paper underneath; or he confines to the edge of a leaf of the paper a heavy clamp, by the pressure of which the linear paper will be regularly stretched over the writing paper.

If it be desired to write upon two skins of parchment, or upon a skin of parchment and a sheet of paper, then a different kind of machinery is made use of. In the use of this, the parchment or paper is to be made into a cylindric form, by having the top and bottom thereof joined together by paste. Within the cylindric sheet, a straining board is put, and being strained, it is fit for writing on. The two pens move at once on two separate pieces of parchment or paper, and give two fac-similes.

When one pair of lines are finished, by turning the handle of the machine, the lines written will pass, the one downwards, through the space between the edges of the straining frame; and the other upwards, so as thereby to keep one copy of the writing always in view. To keep

the lines at any given distance, wheels and spring catches may be annexed to one of the pullies.

Method of purifying Muriate of Soda or common Salt, by Messrs. Phillips.—The chief object of this invention seems, to be able to supersede the importation of *bay* salt. The purification, as described, is performed by means of re-agents and heat. The re-agents are soda, or the sulphate, nitrate, or carbonate of soda, vegetable alkali, lime, &c. The fossil salt, or that obtained from sea water, is to be mixed with the re-agents and heated in a furnace till it is fused, and the earthy or metallic particles will unite with the re-agents and leave the salt pure.

The patentees also affirm that the same object may be attained by solution or by heat, without the aid of re-agents.

A British Substitute for Peruvian Bark, by Mr. F. Smyth Stuart, of Billericay.—This is very simple, being nothing more than a substitute of oak bark, and the specification arranges the prescription under several forms, viz. 1. That of oak leaves dried in the shade. 2. The bark in general of the young twigs or branches of the oak. 3. The inner bark of the tree, which is to be reduced to a powder and taken in the same manner as the Peruvian bark. With the leaves and young bark a decoction is to be made, and, to render it the more powerful, the powder of the inner bark is to be taken at the same time. Mr. Stuart also asserts that this kind of bark is a sure remedy for the scurvy.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Celebration of the Jubilee in the manufacturing Towns.

WITHOUT entering into any of the political or religious opinions of different writers on the past jubilee, commemorative of his Majesty entering into the 50th year of his reign—a period nearly unexampled in the annals of history—we cannot refrain from making a short comment on the trade and commerce of the country, even in this period of *tribulation,* as blazoned forth by numerous dissentients. If we take a view of the present state of the arts, manufactures, trade, and commerce, compared with the same 50 years since, we shall find the vast improvement and extension of the whole, far surpassing those

of any other nation, or at any other time. During his present Majesty's reign, the application of and improvement in machinery are a pattern for the whole world. The extension of canal navigation, a course of upwards of two thousand miles, connecting every principal town in the kingdom, is a desideratum to trade and commerce never before attempted. Notwithstanding that war has been the prominent feature of this reign, the increase of shipping and trade is also beyond all parallel, and the duties of custom and excise have progressively increased, for the support of the revenue of the country. The different societies established within the last fifty years, for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, trade and commerce, have not only circulated our pre-eminence, but carried instruction to every part of the globe.

Although the limits of our work will not admit of our entering on record the various effusions of loyalty on the day of general rejoicing, observed by all ranks and classes of society, in celebration of a respected and virtuous sovereign entering the 50th year of his reign—yet we cannot refrain from noticing the enthusiasm with which that happy day was commemorated throughout our manufacturing towns.

At *Birmingham*, the morning was ushered in at day-break by the ringing of bells and display of flags. The forenoon, by the most crowded assemblage at all the different places of worship throughout that extensive town, and the most liberal subscription was made for the relief of the poor. In the evening numerous parties dined together, at the principal inns and public places in the town, and the late low bailiff, E. Cairm, Esq. gave a sumptuous entertainment to near 200 persons at the Shakspeare Tavern; and the elegant devices and illuminations throughout the town evinced the greatest loyalty and conviviality.

The interest of the day was still further heightened by the opening for public inspection of the statue of our immortal Nelson, which had been for a considerable time erecting in the market-place; the following particulars of which were printed, and handed about during the day.

An Illustration of the Bronze Statue erected in Birmingham, in honour of Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson.

"In this work, intended to perpetuate the greatest example of naval genius, simplicity has been the chief object in the arrangement. The hero is represented in a reposed and dignified attitude, his left arm reclined upon an anchor; he appears in the costume of his country,

invested with the insignia of those honours by which his sovereign and distant princes distinguished him. To the right of the statue is introduced the grand symbol of the naval profession. Victory, the constant leader of her favourite hero, embellishes the prow. To the left is disposed a sail, which passing behind the statue, gives breadth to that view of the composition. Above the ship is the fac-simile of the flag-staff struck of L'Orient, fished up by Sir Samuel Hood the day following the battle of the Nile, presented by him to Lord Nelson, and now deposited at Milford, as a trophy of that ever memorable action. This group is mounted upon a pedestal of statuary marble; a circular form has been selected, as best adapted to the situation. To personify that affectionate regard which caused the present patriotic tribute to be raised, the town of Birmingham, murally crowned, in a dejected attitude, is represented mourning her loss; she is accompanied by groups of Genii, or children, in allusion to the rising race, who offer her consolation by bringing her the trident and rudder. To the front of the pedestal is the following inscription :—This Statue, in honour of Admiral Lord Nelson, was erected by the inhabitants of Birmingham, A. D. 1809."

At *Liverpool*, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the usual demonstrations of joy.

The festivity was announced at a very early hour, by the discharge of fifty pieces of artillery from the fort, and the display of flags from the different churches, and the ringing of bells. About half past nine o'clock was exhibited a spectacle which most strongly interested every feeling mind, the liberation of thirty-nine poor prisoners from the horrors of confinement. Divine service followed; and the different places of worship were filled and overflowed. Agreeably to the regulations which had been before issued, the procession moved at half past one, from the Exchange to Great George square, in the following order, six abreast.

Detachment of Cavalry.
Masters and Past Masters of the Free Masons' Lodges, in masonic order.
Committee.
Band of Cheshire Militia.
Company of Grenadiers, with Colours.
Mayor and Council,
The Clergy.
General, Staff, and Army.
Officers of the Navy.
Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, and the commissioned Officers of the House.

Collectors and Surveyors of the Excise.
West India Association of Merchants.
The Underwriters' Association.
The American Chamber of Commerce.
The Gentlemen and Merchants.
The Marine Society.
Other Officers of the Customs.
Other Officers of the Excise.
Free Masons of the Lodges, in masonic order, with their Wardens.
Detachment of Infantry.
Band of Music.
Tradesmen with their flags.
Detachment of Cavalry.

It moved along Castle street, Lord street, Church street, Bold street, Berry street, and to Great George square. About three o'clock the first stone of a most elegant equestrian statue, intended to be raised by public subscription, was laid in the centre of Great George square; with the following inscription:—

This STONE, the FOUNDATION of a STATUE erected by PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION, in COMMEMORATION of the FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the ACCESSION OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE THIRD, to the THRONE of these REALMS—was laid on the 25th Day of October, 1809, by JOHN CLARKE, Esq. MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.

The military who were stationed round the square proclaimed the event, amidst the shouts and acclamations of thousands and thousands of people; and the guns at the Fort and the ships in the river, all of which were decorated with all the colours of their respective nations re-echoed to the neighbouring shores, this lasting memorial of the loyalty and attachment of Liverpool. Various parties, a public dinner given by the mayor at the Exchange, and of the gentlemen of the town, added a festivity to the day; nor were the lower classes overlooked in the general joy, but were plentifully regaled by the liberality of their employers, or the kindness of their wealthier neighbours.

A beautiful display of fire-works were let off, from Mr. Lowndes' garden and grounds in Soho.

At *Leeds* the day was ushered in by a display of flags, ringing of bells, firing of guns, &c. About ten o'clock a most respectable procession of the inhabitants, chiefly with blue cockades, assembled in Park place, to accompany the mayor and corporation to church, attended by two troops of the 6th Dragoons, the non-commissioned

officers of the local militia, the volunteer cavalry, the church wardens and constables, the masonic body, &c. &c. The procession was preceded to the parish church by a band of music playing "God Save the King," by standard-bearers carrying two blue flags, with suitable inscriptions, &c. The Rev. Miles Atkinson preached a most excellent and impressive sermon on the occasion from the brief but appropriate text of "Praise ye the Lord."—The collection for the poor, afterwards amounted to upwards of 100*l.*—at St. John's to 12*l.*—at St. Paul's to 28*l.*—at Trinity to 11*l.*—at the Methodist Chapels to 11*l.*

After service the procession returned to the mayor's house. His worship addressed them from one of the windows in a concise and elegant speech, thanking them for their attendance; for the good order they had evinced, and expressing a confident hope that it might be preserved throughout the day. The military then fired a *feu de joie.*

A procession of 600 men, women, and children, from the linen manufactory of Messrs. Benyon, Benyon, and Bage. It was one of the most orderly and gratifying imaginable. The managers of the separate departments of the mill were on horseback, with suitable devices and flags. The men, women and children were particularly clean and well dressed. They proceeded to the house of Mr. Benyon, and afterwards to the mayor's, where the band played and the people sung "God save the King."

At *Manchester*, this happy festival was observed with unexampled spirit and splendour. The bells in high sounding peals ushered in the momentous day; at ten o'clock a large and respectable body of townsmen attended at the Exchange to hear an affectionate address to his gracious majesty, which was received with a round of applause, then led by John Ratcliff, Esq. the borough-reeve, and the constables, they proceeded to the Collegiate Church, where a loyal exhortatory effusion was delivered by the Rev. C. W. Ethelston.

After divine service joined by the Lodge of Freemasons and the Orange Society, the procession moved through Hanging Ditch, Withy Grove, High street, and Market street lane, into St. Ann's square, where, at one o'clock, a *feu de joie* was fired by a detachment of dragoons from the barracks. The rifle regiment likewise attended and fired a volley. His Majesty's health was then drank, accompanied with resounding cheers.

Soon after four o'clock near 250 gentlemen sat down to dine in the Exchange dining room, but so full an attendance that a side table was not sufficient to contain the surplus of the company. Cheerfulness

and cordiality prevailed at the festive board throughout the evening, and many of the gentlemen remained till a late hour.

A more gratifying spectacle we think was not exhibited than the children about to be educated on the Lancastrian plan. The gentlemen who compose the committee for the management of that very laudable undertaking assembled them to the number of 793, at the school room, in Lever street; (which is most completely fitted up with forms, desks, &c.) from whence they went in procession to the flags opposite the Infirmary, where each boy was treated with a currant cake.

About 250 of the children belonging to St. Mary's Sunday school, after going to church, were regaled by their visitors with cake and negus; and to impress the remembrance of the day more strongly the negus was served to them out of a china bowl, containing twelve gallons, (obligingly lent for the occasion by Mr. Vernon, of the Spread Eagle inn). The sight was interesting, and to hear the younger part of the children lisp out the toast, "The King," "May God preserve him," almost forced an involuntary amen from the spectators.

Warrington was also no less distinguished. Upwards of 850 poor families were provided, by a general subscription of the inhabitants, with a plentiful regale of beef and potatoes. A procession of a number of gentlemen belonging to the late corps of volunteers marched to church, attended by music; and in the evening an excellent dinner was provided at the Trafalgar room, at which John Blackburne, Esq. M. P. for this county, presided; Peter Patten, Esq. M. P. for Lancaster; John Ireland Blackburn, Esq. M. P. for Newton, and upwards of fifty gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood were present. Many loyal and constitutional toasts, appropriate to the occasion, were given from the chair, and the utmost conviviality prevailed. Another public dinner added to the festivity, and all classes of people partook in the general joy to a late hour. On the following evening there was a ball in the new Assembly room.

At *Preston*, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, which during the day rung many merry peals. The mayor and corporation went in procession to church, to hear divine service; after which, the 6th Regiment of Foot, now laying here, together with the Amounderness Local Militia, assembled in the market place, and each fired three most excellent vollies. At the principal inns numerous parties of gentlemen met to dine, and conviviality and harmony reigned every where. Large fires were made in different parts of the streets,

numerous fire-works were exhibited, and several beautiful and emblematical transparencies were displayed.

Amid the festive scene, the prisoners confined in the House of Correction of the town, were not forgotten; each of them, consisting of 47 males, and 26 females, were plentifully regaled with bread, cheese, and ale, provided for them by the liberality of several gentlemen.

And on the same day, Joseph Hornby, Esq. of Ribby House, with his usual liberality, gave an handsome treat to the whole of the township of Ribby, in commemoration of his Majesty entering on the 50th year of his reign.

Lincoln.—This city did not rank among the least in testifying a joy on the celebration of his Majesty's entering the fiftieth year of his reign; but what deserves particular mention, in the pages of The Tradesman, was the evening ball, under the patronage of Lord Monson, attended by a large assemblage of rank and fashion; the whole dressed in stuff, of the manufacture of the city. Over the entrance of the ball-room were several beautiful transparencies, with appropriate trophies and inscriptions, and canopies displayed in the most elegant manner, consisting of foliage, and draperies of stuff.

This was an example worthy of imitation throughout our manufacturing towns, and highly creditable to the lady patroness, whose absence, through indisposition, was universally regretted on the occasion.

Bristol New Canal, between Bath and Bristol.—At a meeting of the proprietors of the Kennett and Avon Canal, on the 27th Sept. last, it was stated that the iron masters of South Wales had commissioned a person to entreat the committee to extend the canal from Bath on the same level, until it should be parallel with that part of the Avon which forms the commencement of the floating harbour of Bristol, a measure likely to expedite the conveyance of iron and other goods from Bristol through the canal—accordingly a subscription was began and completed in a very short time, of the sum of 200,000*l.* a sum sufficient for the completion of the undertaking.

Adoption of a Manufacture of Tar in North Britain.—We are informed from Bervie, that the London company, who have the Duke of Gordon's forests on lease, have determined to try the experiment of tar making, in the extensive forests of the Spey. Three Danes passed through Bervie on their way to the forests, a short time since, for the purpose of beginning the manufacture and instructing the inhabitants

therein. We also understand that several Danes and Norwegians have volunteered from the different prisons—government having allowed the prisoners of war to be examined, and it seems many have been found able and willing to instruct the people of this country in the method of manufacturing this very valuable article.

Proposed Method of security against Fire in Manufactories and Buildings.—Mr. B. Cook, of Birmingham, considering the superior advantage which would result from a discovery of some method of providing security against fires within doors, conceives that this desirable end might be, in a great measure, answered by the introduction of iron staircases. Common ones he thinks might be afforded as cheap as any kind of wood, and where ornament is required, they might be made quite as elegant and handsome as those of the most costly materials. He also suggests the forming of the joists, rafters, and beams, which might be cast hollow, of the same metal, by which means fire could not be easily communicated from one room to another.

The adoption of plate iron roofs have already been carried into effect, on a plan of much more economy than by tiling, slating, coppering, or leading.

British Wool equal to Spanish.—The Bath and West of England Agricultural Society have published a report on the important subject of wool, in which they say, "It is with the greatest satisfaction that they are able to state what has clearly appeared to a large majority of their members, who have investigated the subject, that wool grown in Great Britain is equally fit for all the purposes of the manufacture, with the best which can be imported from Spain or other countries. More especially they have for two or more successive years, found that wool from a cross between the original Merino ram and Ryeland ewes, and from their posterity, variously intermixed for several generations, without any farther recurrence to the pure breed, has in every instance, in which the trial has been found, produced cloth and kerseymere finer than those manufactured from the most noted Spanish piles for the express purpose of competition. As, however, doubts still remain widely extended amongst persons most immediately interested in the decision, the Bath and West of England Society in order to put the question to a trial, from which there can be no appeal, have offered a premium of eight guineas to the grower and ten to the manufacturer of the finest piece of navy blue broad cloth, dyed in the wool, not less than 25 yards in length, which shall be exhibited on Monday the 18th of December next, made from any clothing wool from the sheep tribe

growing in any county, and also premiums of six and four guineas to the grower and manufacturer of a piece of uniform white kerseymere, not less than 25 yards in length.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

Domestic Affairs.

THE meeting of parliament, which was to have been held on the 5th of December, has further been prorogued until the 23d of January, 1810; when it will certainly meet *for dispatch of business*. The changes which have for some time past been making in the cabinet, appear to be approaching towards a close. Mr. J. W. Croker, (an Irish barrister), has been appointed secretary to the admiralty; and the Right Hon. Marquis Wellesley (having returned home from Spain), has consented to take part in the new administration, and will be appointed secretary for foreign affairs, instead of Lord Bathurst, who is understood merely to have held that situation until the marquis's answer was received.

Considerable anxiety has prevailed for some time past, respecting an engagement, which is reported to have taken place between Lord Collingwood's fleet, and the Toulon squadron. The only information received by government, which they have deemed worthy of being made public, is the following, which they circulated so long ago as the 20th of November.

"A vessel from Port Mahon arrived at Gibraltar on the 29th ult. and gave information to Captain Fayerman, of the Formidable, that the French fleet, consisting of 17 sail of the line, had put to sea from Toulon on the 21st of that month. This information was communicated to the master of the above vessel by the Topaze frigate, off Mahon; he was also informed that Lord Collingwood had left that place in pursuit of the French, with fifteen sail of the line; two sail of the line had also passed Mahon on the 20th to join him, and another sail of the line was stationed off Cape Sebastian, near the bay of Rosas."

The Pickle schooner, which was the bearer of the news of the victory of Trafalgar, arrived on the 23d ult. with dispatches from Cadiz, and it was hoped that she would have the good fortune to announce the late supposed events in the Mediterranean. These pleasing hopes

were disappointed, when a Plymouth letter arrived, mentioning that 16 sail of the line, and transports with French troops to the number of 20,000, had set sail from Toulon, and that Lord Collingwood was in pursuit of them; but that a successful battle was not yet to be added to the long catalogue of our naval achievements.

The Pickle schooner left Cadiz on the 1st instant, under which date, letters from that place are silent as to any transactions in the Mediterranean. The Cadiz packet is now daily looked for, and by that opportunity it is not improbable that we shall receive the satisfactory confirmation of the intelligence.

Expedition to Holland.—No official information has yet been communicated respecting the intention of government to evacuate the island of Walcheren; and, according to recent intelligence, General Don, in answer to an application to him on the subject, said, he was as yet ignorant of the determination of government. There may, however, be motives for secrecy, which would render a disclosure of the intentions of government, under present circumstances, imprudent. The sickness, we regret to say, still continues, though the number of deaths has for some time past been gradually decreasing. The following corps are immediately to be brought home from Walcheren:—Royal artillery, royal waggon corps, a squadron of the 9th dragoons, the 5th, 6th, 36th, 38th, 84th, and 91st regiments. The following corps are to go out:—The 11th, 14th, 51st, 79th, and 94th; besides artillery, and two squadrons of the 9th dragoons, with strong reinforcements for the Scots royals, Queen's, 50th, 76th, 77th, and two light battalion of the German legion.

Two of the seven islands near the entrance of the Adriatic Sea have been taken possession of by the British expedition from Malta; viz. the small fruitful island of Zante, and the productive and extensive territory of Cephalonia (about six leagues to the north of the former); but a determined resistance is expected at the island of Corfu, if the small force engaged in this expedition should attempt the conquest of it. The principal town is defended by an impregnable castle, called St. Ange, which, on a variety of occasions, has successfully resisted the attacks of the Ottoman forces.

Foreign Affairs.

Austria.—The report adverted to in our last, of a treaty of peace being concluded between the Emperor of Austria and Buonaparte, has been confirmed by the arrival of the treaty itself; which contains terms of a very humiliating nature to Austria. As our limits will not

admit of a detail, it may suffice to state, that all men of information, and particularly those intimately connected with the resources of the Austrian monarchy, lament the loss of their communication with the sea; of the rich mine of quicksilver in Istria; of the salt pits in Salzburgh, and of the half of those in Wielicska; and the lucrative manufactories of iron and brass in Upper Carinthia. The brave Tyrolese, however, still hold out; and deputies have arrived from them in this country to implore that aid from Britain (the last resource of the oppressed), which we hope will not be withheld on this occasion.

France.—According to the most recent accounts from this country, Buonaparte is principally occupied in recreating himself after his fatigues, and in preparing to receive several petty kings who are about to visit him. His grand huntings and public audience, however, do not indicate him to be in so indifferent a state of health as report has lately asserted.

Among the various documents which have recently come to hand from France, the following private letter is not the least valuable; and, as it exhibits *an accurate and authentic* detail of the *present* state of that country, we present it entire to our readers:—

"*4th Nov.* 1809.

"Buonaparte passed through Meaux, on the 26th October, at three o'clock; he appeared unusually pale and fatigued; a handkerchief was tied round his head; on a faint cry of, *Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur!* he scarcely nodded his head. His baggage was on its route from Bayonne.—Troops are marching from all parts of the north for Spain. He goes after the meeting of the senate. Joseph Buonaparte is to be king of Italy. Spain is to be treated as a conquered country, and divided into twelve governments.

"Beauharnois is to be king of Poland; that part lately wrested from the Austrians to form a part of the kingdom.

"Not a light more than the ordinary lamps were seen at Paris on the announcing of peace, although the *Moniteur* boasted of a general joy and illumination; no such thing; the Parisians are as indifferent to any peace on the continent as the Khann of Tartary. They complain loudly of the Corsican's ambition; pray for peace with England, with whom they *are not enemies*. It is the Corsican himself, and those enjoying military rank and places, that are for war; but they wish for repose. There is no commerce; Paris presents perfectly splendid misery; a few carriages are to be seen, and those convey no great idea of riches. Traders readily carry their merchandize at 25 or 30 per cent. discount for ready money. Coffee, sugar, cloth, all cotton manufactures,

augment amazingly in price. The theatres are not half full, excepting the pit. Bills are stuck up every night at St. Cloud, Malmaison, and in the streets, that the police are employed taking down. The farmers, ruined, cannot pay their servants or their labourers, but in kind, wheat being so cheap and so plentiful. Where they dare speak, I never was witness to so much discontent, in every department; and this new call of 36,000 men, which will be treble, has filled up their cup of sorrow. The flower of the army is cut off. Of the imperial guard, not one out of ten, that left Paris in April last, returned without loss of limb or severely wounded; the privates and subaltern officers speak freely. His army is composed of thousands of Prussians, whom he took prisoners, and never suffered to return, in violation of the treaty of peace. The conscripts wound and maim themselves, to prevent serving.

"The new public works are not paid for: the person who is repairing the Thuilleries, &c. has not been paid a sous since two years, and then, on government bonds at more than 12 per cent. discount.

"Sir Thomas Lavie was thrown into prison, and conveyed at four in the morning to St. Menehould, a small fortification near Verdun; his papers seized, and no one knew for why—a most wicked breach of good faith, almost as wicked as our detension of the Corsican. They treat our prisoners with uncommon cruelty; thumb-screwed, a chain round their necks and bodies, conducted from brigade to brigade; nothing but bread, no wine, no beer, no meat, oftentimes without straw, and put into dungeons full of water; chained often with galley-slaves, or other criminals. This severity has forced many to enter into their service; 600, already clothed and armed, passed through Meaux for Bayonne; they swore to me they would desert; above 30 had. I am sure, poor fellows, they entered into the service with no other view than running away; but, alas! I fear, they will never succeed.

"A transport, about the end of August, foundered on her return from Lisbon, commanded by a Captain Collins. He took to his boats; one with five, the other, himself, wife, and seven sailors; the former upset close to them, and all perished. A very heavy gale, neither water nor provisions, expecting to be upset every moment. Finding it was impossible to fetch the Channel, they bore up for the French coast, and arrived near Brest, having suffered dreadfully; their tongues so swollen, they could not put them out of their mouths. They were considered as prisoners of war, treated with great humanity by Caffrelli, the minister of marine, and his wife; but after that they were conducted from brigade to brigade, lodged in the most

horrid prisons, and only allowed to go four leagues a day. Often was Collins obliged to stand with his knife drawn, to protect his young wife, not nineteen, from insult. In about three weeks they arrived at Verdun.

"This, unhappily, is not the only instance of their barbarity towards all prisoners, women as well as men."

From *Portugal* no particular intelligence has lately been received.

Spain.—The Paris papers, which have arrived since our last, contain a report of the defeat of the Spanish general, Blake; but from the Spanish papers which have come to our hands, up to the 1st Nov. we are enabled to ascertain that the defeat of General Blake had not occurred so late as the 19th Oct. We are therefore in hopes that the intelligence of such an event, although officially announced, is unfounded. There is, however, cause for apprehension. A battle was expected; the Spanish force in Catalonia was concentrated about the middle of last month, for the avowed purpose of raising the blockade of Gerona. The gallant defenders of that important city are relieved from one part of the horrors of a siege: the bombardment has been discontinued, and the enemy trust to the effects of famine, for obtaining possession of it. They have withdrawn their battering artillery, and have closely invested it on all sides.

The positions of the French and allied armies in Estremadura and La Mancha were nearly the same as at the date of the preceding accounts. The chief strength of the former was established at Toledo, from whence a reinforcement of 5000 men had been dispatched to Gen. Marchand, at Salamanca. The Duc del Parque does not appear to have derived any great advantages from his recent success against this general. He is said to have taken a convoy in the neighbourhood of Salamanca, but there is no account of his having entered that city.

An English fleet, of upwards of 20 sail, is said to have been off Barcelona, about the middle of October. This was about the time Lord Collingwood is stated to have sailed from Minorca.

On the 31st ult. nothing decisive was known at Cadiz, respecting the establishment of the new government. The proceedings in the Junta, on the 28th, which was expected to prove an important day, had not transpired at Cadiz three days after.

Towards the close of the last month a rumour was in circulation, that an English garrison had been admitted into Ceuta. This would be an acquisition of great importance, and we should be glad to find the report confirmed, but we suspect it is for the present at least premature.

Sweden and Denmark.—By the last Gottenburgh mail, it appears that an armistice, to commence on the 12th of November, had been agreed to between the courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen, preparatory to a negociation for peace. The Danish and Swedish Plenipotentiaries have already assembled at Jonkoping for that purpose. On the 12th November, a proclamation issued, that all intercourse with Britain should cease from the 15th, with liberty, however, for British traders to clear out till Dec. 1st.

Russia.—The Russian troops lately occupying Gallicia have been ordered to march eastward to the Turkish provinces. If this account be correct, the report of the disputes between Alexander and Buonaparte is either unfounded, or, if any such differences existed, harmony and confidence are restored. French influence continues to predominate in the court and councils of the Emperor Alexander.

America.—By a private ship we have received some papers from New York and Boston, to the date of the 22d of September. We are sorry to find that precautions are yet necessary in the United States, on account of the prevalence of the dreadful malady which has swept off so many of their citizens. A proclamation has been issued by the mayor of New York, Mr. De Witt Clinton, prohibiting all intercourse with Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, in consequence of its being visited by the yellow fever.

Mr. Erskine, our late minister to the government of the United States, arrived in town on the 25th ult. The discussions on the various points of difference between this country and the United States had commenced, between Mr. Jackson and the secretary of the American government; but nothing decisive was expected to take place till congress had met, to whom it was supposed these disputes would be submitted, within a few days after it was assembled. The American government and people are said to be alike adverse to a rupture with this country.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Foreign.

Holland.—ON the 6th of Nov. a notice was issued from the Council-office, that the lords of his majesty's council had considered the number of licenses granted already for the importation of grain, corn, and flour from Holland and France, as fully adequate to convey the expected quantity to be obtained from that quarter; in consequence of which, no further licenses have been granted to or from those countries. Yet the merchants are in daily expectation that some method will again be resorted to for keeping a door open for speculation

with the continent. Some few cargoes have already arrived from Holland, and many more are expected shortly.

Sweden.—The merchants in the Baltic trade are elate with the pleasing report that the ports of Sweden will be only nominally closed against this country; and that even the regulation adopted according to the terms of the recent treaty of peace with Russia, and agreeable to the dictation of Buonaparte, will not be strictly enforced. The most prominent feature in this treaty is, "That the ships of war and merchantmen of Great Britain are excluded, *except with salt and colonial production*, which habit has rendered necessary to the people of Sweden."

Denmark.—The supposed understanding between the English and Danish government, in consequence of which, Danish ships laden with corn were for some time allowed to proceed unmolested to Norway, it is said, no longer exists; as the British cruizers have lately captured, and carried into Gottenburgh roads, several vessels of that description. The Norwegians, who deeply feel the inconvenience of the cessation of this intercourse, it was supposed, would lay a general embargo upon all ships, unless they were immediately restored.

Buenos Ayres.—The most recent accounts from that part of the new world, state that the proclamation of the Viceroy Cisneros, respecting the admission of ships into the Rio de la Plata, had been rigidly enforced; and that several vessels, under English and Portuguese colours, had appeared in the rivers both with cargoes and in ballast, but were all refused admission; and consequently could neither discharge nor be allowed to load; and that they were ordered away within twenty-four hours, with an assurance that, without a license from the mother-country, it would be impossible to have leave to enter.

America.—Licences have been issued, since the 20th November, to import into any port of the United Kingdom, on board any vessel, bearing any flag except the French, from the United States direct, cargoes of flax seed, ashes, staves, naval stores, cotton, tobacco, or any other article, the produce of the United States, with liberty to touch at Amelia island, Havannah, or the western islands of Madeira, Lisbon, or Cadiz; or, if necessary, to land the cargo on any of the said islands or places, and to reship in the same vessel the said cargo, notwithstanding any change that may be made in the character of the vessel; and notwithstanding the said vessel and cargo may not be furnished with the proper papers to entitle her to an entry on arrival at a port of the United Kingdom.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ALDERSON Thomas George, jun. Bury, Suffolk, printer. (Mr. Pate, Bury, and Mr. Giles, Great shire lane, Temple bar.

Allen William, Old Jewry, tailor. (Mr. Lane, Lawrence Pountey hill.

Alton William, Alfreton, Derby, inn keeper. (Mr. Hall, Alfreton, and Messrs. Ross, Hall, and Ross, New Boswell court.

Beattie James, Longtown, Cumberland, draper. (Mr. Mounsey, Carlisle, and Mr. Mounsey, Staple's inn.

Bennett John, Bristol, cabinet maker. (Mr. Jarman, All Saints' court, Bristol.

Best Robert, Aldersgate street, watch maker. (Mr. Fullen, Fore street.

Billett George, City terrace, City road, medicine maker. (Mr. Cockayne, Lyon's inn.

Billinge John Nathaniel, Swithin's lane, victualler. (Mr. Marson, Church row, Newington.

Brown John James, Great Queen street,

Lincoln's inn fields, glass grinder. (Mr. Kirton, Mansell street, Goodman's fields.

Bullen William, Abchurch lane, merchant. (Mr. C. Field, Wood street, Cheapside.

Burland Thomas, Hungerford, draper. (Mr. Cross, New inn.

Burt Thomas, Catherine street, Commercial road, straw plat factor. (Mr. Larkon, Wardrobe place, Doctors' commons.

Chabaud Henry, Plumbtree street, Bloomsbury, jeweller. (Mr. Lamb, Aldersgate street.

Chadwick Charles Robert, Grosvenor mews, Bond street, iron plate worker. (Messrs. Rigby and Lawless, Chatham place, Blackfriars.

Challicons James, Bristol, cordwainer. (Messrs. Osborn and Ward, and Mr. James, Gray's inn square.

Chapman John, Pavement, Moorfields, shoe maker. (Mr. Wild, Warwick square.

Clarkson John, Mount row, City road, coal merchant. (Mr. Taylor, Old street road.

Coleman Charles, Goswell street, scavenger. (Mr. Edwards, Symond's inn, Chancery lane.

Collis Francis, Union place, Blackman street, Southwark, tailor. (Messrs. Payne and Morshead, Aldermanbury.

Collis Thomas Joseph, Oxford street, coach maker. (Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Elm court, Temple.

Conder Joseph, Moorfields, paper hanger. (Mr. Wild, Castle street, Falcon square.

Cornforth William, Bishopwearmouth, sail maker. (Mr. Shafto, Bishopwearmouth, and Mr. Blackiston, Symond's inn.

Cowcher William Pollock, and Thomas Fenouiet, Clement's lane, merchants. (Messrs. Willis and Co. Warnford court.

Crouch William, Charlotte street, Bathbone place, linen draper. (Messrs. Cruchley and Fry, John street, Bedford row.

Cuff John, jun. Barking, Essex, brewer. (Mr. Osbaldeston, Tower street.

Cuisset John, East street, Red Lion square, upholder. (Mr. Lys, Took's court, Cursitor street.

Dallas William, Cushion court, Old Broad street, merchant. (Messrs. Willis and Co. Warnford court.

Danson Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. Bird, Lord street, Liverpool, and Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row.

Dela Cour Albert, Lisle street, Leicester square, jeweller. (Mr. Hinvich, Cecil street, Strand.

Docker Henry, Deritend, Birmingham, woollen draper. (Mr. Elkington, Birmingham, and Mr. Prowd, Searle street, Lincoln's inn.

Dod James, Upper Thames street, grocer. (Mr. Towse, Fishmonger's hall.

Downes Thomas, jun. Hereford, money scrivener. (Mr. Wright, Hyde street, Bloomsbury.

Dowse John, James street, Bedford row, scrivener. (Messrs. Ellison and Co. White Hart court, Lombard street.

Drury Walter, Stamford street, Blackfriars road, stationer. (Mr. Cozen, Chancery Chambers, Quality court, Chancery lane.

Esser William, Bath, grocer. (Mr. Sheppard, Bath, and Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row.

Feary John, Kingsland road, builder. (Mr. Taylor, Old street.

Fenton Alexander, Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. Wiatt, Liverpool, and Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row.

Fenton John, and George Moore, Rotherhithe, smiths. (Mr. Wilde, Castle street, Falcon square.

Ferguson John, Burr street, Smithfield, mariner. (Messrs. Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street.

Fewings John, Bristol, inn keeper. (Mr. Baynsom, Bristol, and Messrs. Vizard and Co. Lincoln's inn.

Fisher Solomon, Noble street, Foster lane, warehouseman. (Mr. Stevens, Sion College gardens, Aldermanbury.

Field William, High Holyland, York, farrier. (Messrs. Swale and Hoelis, Great Ormond street, Queen square.

France Samuel, Liverpool, butcher. (Mr. Woods, Liverpool, and Mr. Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry.

Freebairn Robert, and James Wilson, Queen street, Cheapside, warehousemen. (Messrs. Swaine, Stevens, and Co. Old Jewry.

Geddes, George and Alexander, and Thomas Milliken, Fenchurch buildings, merchants. (Messrs. Swaine, Stevens, and Co. Old Jewry.

Gedge William, Leicester square, linen draper. (Mr. Mason, St. Michael's Church yard.

Gibbs John, Haverford West, wine merchant. (Mr. Thomas, Haverford West, and Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn.

Goldsmith Thomas, Shoreditch, dealer in wine. (Mr. Charsley, Mark lane.

Gosling Samuel, Stockport, Chester, cotton dealer. (Mr. Avison, Hanover street, Liverpool.

Greetham Charles, Liverpool, merchant. (Messrs. Stanistreet and Co. Leigh street, and Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row.

Higgood William, and Robert Bernard North Audley street, carvers and gilders. (Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn.

Hancorne William, Swansea, Glamorgan, shop keeper. (Messrs. Daniels and Son, Bristol, and Pearson and Son, Pump court, Temple.

Harcourt William, Norwich, linen draper. (Mr. Wells, Norwich, and Mr. Atkinson, Chancery lane.

Hardie David, Russia row, Milk street, and West square, Surry, warehouseman. (Mr. Hard, King's bench walk, Temple.

Harker Matthew, Oakham, Rutland, mercer. (Mr. Atkinson, Peterborough, and Mr. Broomridge, Common pleas office, Inner temple.

Hart Samuel, Radford, Notts, dealer. (Mr. Percy, Nottingham, and Messrs. Kinderley and Co. Gray's inn square.

Hoffendon George, and Thomas Newcomb, Basinghall street, warehousemen. (Mr. Mason, St. Michael's church yard.

Holmes Joseph, Underbank Wooldale, York, merchant. (Mr. Stephenson, Holmfirth, Huddersfield, and Mr. Battye, Chancery lane.

Holme Thomas, Liverpool, house builder. (Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Messrs. Griffith and Hind, Liverpool.

Howell James Martin, Sidmouth, Devon, haberdasher. (Mr. Turner, Exeter, and Mr. Hodgson, Parliament street.

Hunt Robert, Nottingham, mercer. (Mr. Percy, Nottingham, and Messrs. Kinderley and Co. Gray's inn square.

Hutchinson John Hay, Poland street, victualler. (Mr. Mangnall, Warwick square.

Jones Thomas, Camomile street, warehouseman. (Mr. Allison, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

Kerry John, Little Newport street, Longacre, haberdasher. (Mr. Searle, Child's place, Temple bar.

Killick John Shepherd, Hackney mills,

Lee bridge, miller. (Messrs. Dixon and Allen, Paternoster row.

Knight John, Lower Clapton, Middlesex, corn chandler. (Messrs. Collins and Waller, Spital square.

Lambert, Thomas and Samuel, Leeds, wool staplers. (Messrs. Lee and Rayner, Leeds, and Mr. Battye, Chancery lane.

Lanchester Ann, St. James's street, milliner. (Messrs. Wyburn and Burke, Craigs court, Charing cross.

Lane Francis, Bromyard, Hereford, maltster. (Messrs. Stephenson and Co. Gray's inn square.

Leedham Isaac, Buxton, Derby, inn-keeper. (Mr. Shaw, Weston hall, Tideswell, and Mr. Ware, Gray's inn, London.

Leethwood William, Liverpool, cork cutter. (Messrs. Massey and Co. Liverpool, and Messrs. Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings.

Levein Solomon, jun. Barnes, Surry, broker. (Mr. Jacobs, Holborn court, Gray's inn.

Lister Thomas, King street, Holborn, coach plater. (Messrs. A'Beket and Weale, Broad street, Golden square.

Ludlam Jeffery, Wood street, hosier. (Messrs. Dann and Crossland, Broad street.

Macready William, Manchester, dealer. (Mr. Meredith, Birmingham, and Messrs. Bleasdale and Co. New inn.

Marchant Robina, and Martha Barton, Bond street, milliners. (Mr. Hunt, Surry street, Strand.

Main Robert, Greenwich, floor cloth manufacturer. (Mr. Pearson, Greenwich, and Elm court, Temple, London.

Meadows William, and Richard Johnson, Bell street, Paddington, coal merchants. (Mr. Bousfield, Bouverie, street, Fleet street.

Millward Charles Samuel, Bromley, miller. (Mr. Druce, Billiter square.

Mitchell John, Fleet market, brick maker. (Mr. Pearse, Kirby street, Hatton garden.

Molloy Matt. Bristol, grocer. (Mr. Frankis, St. John street, Bristol, and Messrs. Whitecomb and King, Sergeant's inn.

Morgan George, Foster lane, Bishopsgate street, cheese monger. (Mr. Hammond, Hatton garden.

Napier John, London road, St. George's fields, merchant. (Mr. Wilde, Castle street, Falcon square.

Nicholson Jonathan, High street, St. Giles's, bookseller. (Messrs. Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad street.

Niner Andrew, Totness, Devon, grocer. (Mr. Turner, Exeter, and Mr. Williams, Austinfriars.

Orme William, Charles street, Middlesex Hospital, bookseller. (Mr. Bellamy, Clifford's inn.

Pain John, Peckham, Surry, brick layer. (Mr. Carter, Broadway, Deptford.

Peploe John, Kennington cross, coach maker. (Mr. Lucas, Blackfriars road.

Perkins John, Neath, Glamorgan, apothecary. (Mr. Browne, Cardiff.

Plaw John, Southampton, builder. (Mr. Nichols, Southampton.

Poucett Richard Brooke, East lane, Bermondsey, coal merchant. (Mr. Clutton, St. Thomas's street, Southwark.

Pountney Joseph, Chedder, Somerset, paper maker. (Mr. Stevens, Small street, Bristol, and Mr. Sweet, King's bench walk.

Puckett John, Weymouth, merchant. (Mr. Bousfield, Bouverie street, Fleet street.

Purvis John, Sandgate, Newcastle, vintner. (Mr. Kirkley, Newcastle, and Mr. Constable, Symond's inn, Chancery lane.

Randall William, and Jonathan, Merchant, Stockbridge, innkeepers. (Mr. T. Nicholls, Southampton.

Rawthorne James, Shorter's court, Throgmorton street, merchant. (Mr. Hackett, Chancery lane.

Roberts Joseph, Garden row, St. George's fields, baker. (Mr. Fowler, Basing lane, Bread street.

Robson, Thomas, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, ship builder. (Mr. Thompson, Bishopwearmouth, and Mr. Blakinston, Raymond's inn.

Roscoe John, Liverpool, grocer. (Mr. Kidd, Manesty lane, Liverpool, and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.

Rye Wharton, Oxford street, linen draper. (Mr. Tucker, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.

Shaw Daniel, Barnesley, York, mercer. (Mr. Kier, Barnesley, and Mr. Wilson, Greville street, Hatton garden.

Shirt David, Failhead, York, tanner. (Mr. Jackson, Barnsley, York, and Mr. Crossley, Holborn court,

Smith William, Portpool lane, Gray's inn lane, pump maker. (Mr. Orrell, Winsley street, Oxford street.

Smith Robert, Little Bush lane, carpenter. (Mr. Bennett, Philpot lane

Southcombe George, Bristol, cheese and butter factor. (Mr. James, Gray's inn, London, and Mr. Martin, Exchange buildings, Bristol.

Stancombe William, Swansea, Glamorgan, shop keeper. (Messrs. Daniels and Son, Bristol, and Pearson and Son, Pump court, Temple.

Stenson Samuel, Axbridge, baker. (Mr. Dean, Castle Bailey, Bridgewater, and Mr. Tarrant, Chancery lane.

Taylor George, Barsted, Kent, paper maker. (Messrs. Street and Wolfe, Philpot lane.

Thorpe John, Vine street, Chandos street, victualler. (Mr. Hamilton, Tavistock row.

Tomling James, Chads row, Gray's inn lane, builder. (Mr. Parton, Wallbrook.

Tordoff John, Leeds, woolstapler. (Messrs. Lee and Rayner, Leeds, and Mr. Battye, Chancery lane.

Turpin James, Tooting, Surry, corn dealer. (Mr. Collingwood, St. Saviour's church yard.

Wakeling Edward, Clare, Suffolk, brewer. (Mr. Harman, Wine office court, Fleet street.

Warwick Phillip, Fleet street, tailor. (Mr. Hodgson, Clement's inn.

Webb John, Great Portland street, Marylebone, hatter. (Mr. Gregory, Clement's inn.

Weston Thomas, Camberwell, post master. (Mr. Cross, King street, Southwark.

Wilson John, jun. and John Williams, Long acre, coach makers. (Messrs. Naylors, Great Newport street.

Withington John, Runcorn, Chester, stone mason. (Messrs. Foulkes and Co. Manchester, and Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn.

Woodman Charles, Chesham, Bucks, wine merchant. (Messrs. Tilbury and Bedford, Bedford row.

Worley Isaac, Fish street hill, linen draper. (Mr. Smith, Hatton garden.

Wright Samuel, Grange road, Bermondsey, bricklayer. (Mr. Robinson, Prospect row, Bermondsey.

Young Edward, Spalding, liquor merchant. (Mr. Cope, New Sleaford, and Mr. Wilson, Greville street, Hatton garden.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T. Berry, Tooley street, draper.

John Bound, Salford, Manchester, dealer.
D. Cooper, Stockport, hat manufacturer.
Samuel Foster, Grafham, Huntingdonshire, carpenter.
Francis Frankland, Bow lane, warehouseman.
David Hardie, Russia row, Honey lane market, warehouseman.
T. Hart, Bristol, wharfinger.
Isaac Wheildon, Copthall-court, Throgmorton street, packer.

DIVIDENDS.

Allen Daniel, Newgate street, boot and shoe maker, 21 Nov.
Anderson Robert, Guildford street, merchant, 12 Dec.
Appleby Jeremiah, Chatham, linen draper, 9 Dec.
Askew James, and William Wright, Bridge street, Blackfriars, straw hat manufacturers, 21 Nov.
Balls John, Yarmouth, Norfolk, draper, 21 Nov.
Beale Lloyd, and Thomas Alexander Beale, Basinghall street, warehousemen, 30 Nov.
Bell Charles, Penrith, Cumberland, linen and woollen drapers, 20 Nov.
Betts James, Mistley, Essex, ship builder, 30 Nov.
Blackford, Daniel and Richard, Lombard street, gold and silver lacemen, 5 Dec.
Boddy William, Scarborough, York, brewer, 20 Nov.
Bolton, James and Fletcher, Warrington, potters, 9 Dec.
Boulton George, Charing cross, coach proprietor, 30 Dec.
Brooks Joseph, Sheffield, York, hardwareman, 23 Dec.
Browning Joseph, Leadenhall street, hardwareman, 21 Nov.
Bryan William, Camberwell, merchant, 14 Nov.
Bryars Lawrence, Liverpool, cooper, 11 Dec.
Bull Thomas, Broad street, Bristol, brandy merchant, 12 Dec.
Careless William, Breewood, Stafford, stock lock maker, 11 Dec.
Clapham William, Bishopsgate street, wine merchant, 2 Dec.
Clarke James, Salisbury, haberdasher, 16 Dec.
Cole John, Fore street, stationer, 18 Nov.
Cooper William, St. Osyth, Essex, merchant, 9 Dec.
Corrie John, Weston street, Southwark, brewer, 18 Nov.
Curtis James, and Honor Pitt Griffin, Ludgate hill, oil and colour merchants, 30 Nov.
Dalton James, and Stephen and Jonathan Shallcross, Manchester, cotton spinners, 28 Nov.
Davis Evan Thomas, Great Warner street, Clerkenwell, linen draper, 2 Dec.
Dean Joseph, Watling street, linen draper, 9 Dec.
Dean Richard, Kew bridge, tavern-keeper, 12 Dec.
De Perrin Charles Francis Oliver, Duke street, Manchester square, victualler, 18 Nov.
Dickie Thomas, Cornhill, bookseller, 28 Nov.
Dodd James, Pall Mall, hatter, 25 Nov.
Dodsworth Gregory, Beverley, draper, 1 Dec.
Dunn James, Stockport, Chester, draper, 5 Dec.
Elliot George, Winchester street, merchant, 2 Dec.
Ellis Seth, Folkingham, woollen draper 5 Dec.
Ellison Henry Frodsham, Liverpool, baker, 1 Dec.
Else George, Sutton in Ashfield, Notts hosier, 11 Dec.
Fell Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, 14 Nov.
Fenner John, Lawrence lane, linen draper, 9 Dec.
Ferneley Thomas, and George Hulme, Manchester, cotton spinners, 5 Dec.
Freemantle John, and John Browden, Goswell street, iron founders, 12 Dec.
French Martin, George street, Portman square, wine merchant, 30 Jan.
Gane Job, Trowbridge, Wilts, carpenter, 16 Nov.
Gill Richard, Wakefield, York, miller, 21 Nov.
Glover, William and John, Poultry, haberdashers, 12 Dec.
Gore William, Aldgate Manchester, warehouseman, 28 Nov.
Greenwood John, and William Grimaldi, Bond street, auctioneers, 28 Nov.
Gould Moses, Dickelburgh, Norfolk, woollen draper, 8 Dec.
Grimes George, Warner street, Cold Bath fields, linen draper, 2 Dec.
Hall William, Silver street, Cheapside, warehouseman, 12 Dec.
Hamilton Archibald, and D. Haliburton, Oxford street, linen drapers, 26 Nov.
Hardman Joseph, Manchester, merchant, 16 Nov.
Harrison Samuel, Kent road, brick layer, 19 Dec.
Harty Lewis, Watford, Herts, silk throwster, 25 Nov.
Henry Henry, Liverpool, tailor, 6 Dec.
Heywood Henry, Ramsgate, butcher, 25 Nov.
Holland John, Cheapside, haberdasher, 16 Dec.
Holmes Samuel, Thomas street, Southwark, merchant, 2 Dec.
Hunter John, Newport street, haberdasher, 30 Jan.
Hunter Patrick, Bristol, merchant, 1 Dec.
Hyde James, and John Chadwick, Manchester, dyers, 1 Dec.
Jackson John, Yarmouth, chymist, 28 Nov.
James John, Stratford, grocer, 31 Oct.
Johnson Joseph, and John Statham, Twickett's mills, Northampton, millers, 21 Nov.
Johnson Thomas, Hyde street, Bloomsbury, miller, 21 Nov.
Jones John, Old Gravel lane, corn factor, 23 Dec.
Hay Joseph, Lloyd's Coffee-house, underwriter, 5 Dec.
Kirkman Edward, Portsmouth, linen draper, 9 Dec.
Knott Robert, Wymondham, Norfolk, shop keeper, 11 Dec.
Lawson William, St. Catherine's biscuit baker, 28 Nov.
Leach John, Turnham green, shop keeper, 18 Nov.
Levy Jacob Israel, Hayden street, Minories, merchant, 21 Nov.
Lee John, Liverpool, merchant, 5 Dec.
Leo Joseph, Manchester, merchant, 30 Jan.
Lewis Arthur, Banbury, Oxford, mercer, 2 Dec.
Lomax Samuel Tongue, Lancaster, victualler, 6 Dec.

Loth George, William Losh, and J. D. Lubbren, Newcastle, merchants, 29 Nov.

Lycett James, Manchester, callico manufacturer, 24 Nov.

Lyon James, Savage gardens, dealer, 14 Nov,

Madden Henry, Liverpool, merchant, 16 Nov.

Mark William, Plymouth dock, linen draper, 2 Dec.

Martin Henry, Wallingford, Berks, linen draper, 23 Nov.

Mason Walter, Hartley place, Kent road, brandy merchant, 5 Dec.

Matthews Michael, Bath, grocer, 22 Nov.

Medhurst William, Ross, Hereford, inn keeper, 4 Dec.

Menac, Theophilus and Moses, Queen street, Cheapside, warehousemen, 20 Jan.

Merry John Hatfield, Smithfield, oilman, 2 Dec.

Mitchell William, Meyther Tydvil, Glamorgan, victualler, 21 Nov.

Moffatt Thomas, and John Brown, Goswell street, blue manufacturers, 11 Nov.

Monteith James, Gracechurch street, druggist, 12 Dec.

Moseley John, Swinefleet, Howden, potatoe merchant, 16 Dec.

Mullens William, Cheam, Surry, builder, 5 Dec.

Neale Thomas, St. Martin's lane, spirit dealer, 30 Nov.

Newman Henry, Skinner street, currier, 16 Dec.

Newman Charles, White Chapel, shop keeper, 12 Dec.

Nield Joseph, Manchester, grocer, 7 Dec.

Nicholls Samuel, jun. Bath, upholsterer, 13 Nov.

Oddell Pierce, Sloane square, Chelsea, brick layer, 14 Nov.

Parke Samuel Fenning, East Smithfield, liquor merchant, 31 Oct.

Paterson George, Hertford, merchant, 11 Dec.

Penn Isaac, Leather lane, oil and colourman, 29 Jan.

Phelps Samuel, Grosvenor place, merchant, 2 Dec.

Platt George, Weatley, Saddleworth, York, clothier, 18 Nov.

Powell James, Wapping, coffin and box maker, 28 Nov.

Pugh William, Berwick street, Soho, tailor, 25 Nov.

Rawlins James, Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, hardwareman, 16 Dec.

Raynor James Nightingale, Ely, linen draper, 5 Nov.

Redfern William, Nottingham, hosier, 6 Dec.

Remmington, George and Alexander, Oxford street, cabinet makers, 30 Nov.,

Rideal William, Wakefield, York, merchant, 22 Nov.

Riddlestorffer George Adolp, White Chapel, haberdasher, 16 Dec.

Robinson Robert, Manchester, cotton twist dealer, 9 Jan.

Ross Daniel Alcock, Gracechurch street, hosier, 30 Nov.

Roxborough James, Winchester street, insurance broker, 2 Dec.

Shaw John, Newgate street, linen draper, 23 Dec.

Simpkin Robert Law, Leicester, hosier, 19 Nov.

Smith Samuel John, Ormskirk, check manufacturer, 12 Dec.

Stevens George, junior, Bedford, grocer, 21 Nov.

Stone Isaac, and Parson Custance, Yarmouth, Norfolk, ship wrights, 21 Nov.

Tabrum Robert, and John Barron, Wallbrook, warehousemen, 16 Dec.

Thomas John, St. James's place, tailor, 28 Nov.

Thomas Anthony, Duke street, feather manufacturer, 20 Nov.

Thompson James, Liverpool, merchant, 1 Dec.

Thornely Thomas, Manchester, tallow chandler, 7 Dec.

Todd Joseph, Berwick, merchant, 28 Nov.

Tucker William, jun. Exeter, serge manufacturer, 9 Dec.

Turner Thomas, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, brewer, 21 Nov.

Turner James, Rochford, Essex, carrier, 2 Dec.

Usborne William, Christopher street, Finsbury square, merchant, 31 Oct.

Vanderhoden Dick John, Bury court, St. Mary Axe, merchant, 2 Dec.

Vodill Albert, Paul's chain, furrier, 2 Dec.

Watkins James, Chepstow, Monmouth, draper, 16 Dec.

Watkins Samuel, Liverpool, British manufacturer, 8 Dec.

Weaver William, Bow lane, warehouseman, 30 Nov.

Webb William, Westminster road, coal merchant, 5 Dec.

Weedon Joseph, Albion place, Blackfriars road, hosier, 4 Nov.

Whitaker William, Wakefield, and Joseph Whitaker, Lee Green, York, colliers, 21 Nov.

Wood Robert, and George Payne, Liverpool, grocers, 8 Dec.

Wright William, Ashby de la Zouch, linen draper, 4 Nov.

Young Solomon, Newport street, linen draper, 12 Dec.

Zinck Henry, Liverpool, merchant, 29 Nov.

CERTIFICATES.

Able Lawrence, Dean street, Soho, publican.

Bell Charles, Penrith, Cumberland, linen and woollen draper.

Benton, Groves and James, Birmingham, jewellers.

Bird William, Stone, Stafford, boat builder.

Bloxham Sir Matthew Gracechurch street, banker.

Bradley John Grosvenor, Warrington, grocer.

Brain William, Sutton street, Westminster, plane maker.

Broadfield Edward Holloway, Stourport Worcester, boat builder.

Buxton Thomas, and Thomas Bentley Buxton, Leicester, bankers.

Clarkson George, Bristol, cabinet maker.

Collins William, Temple street, Bristol, inn keeper.

Cooper Richard, Paradise street, Mary-le-bone, plaisterer.

Cooper Joseph, Irlams, Lancaster, chapman.

Cuming Thomas, Castle court, Birchin lane, merchant.

Dalton James, Brasted, Kent, mealman.

Dean David, sen. and jun. and John Dean, St. John street, West Smithfield, cheesemongers.

Dixon Thomas, Bath, chinaman.

Dunster Thomas, Somerton, Somerset, plumber.

Edmonds Elias, Monument yard, wine merchant.

Eldin George, Aldgate, jeweller.
Ellis John, Rathbone place, butcher.
Farrar Thomas, Halifax, cotton spinner.
Finney John, Aldermanbury, merchant.
Flack Joan, London road, St. George's fields, coach smith.
Forster Michael, Litchfield street, Soho, tavern keeper.
Forster Richard, High street, Bloomsbury, cheese monger.
Foxall William, Edmonton, coach master.
Glader Cornelius, Blackburn, Lancaster, linen draper.
Gledstanes George, Salisbury street, Strand, wine merchant.
Glover Charles, Albermarle street, upholsterer.
Goodenough William, Hamstead road, coach maker.
Greenway Olive, John Trip Greenway, and F. H. Greenway, Bristol, stone masons.
Gregory James, Eccles, Lancaster, manganese dealer and chapman.
Hall William Wilson, Henrietta street, Hackney road, bookseller.
Hall Joseph, Stafford, mercer.
Harvey Charles, Monmouth, iron monger.
Henshaw Charles, Tower street, wine merchant.
Hillyer Edmund, Mark lane, pork butcher.
Hockford William, London street, Ratcliff Highway, victualler.
Hopkinson Joseph, Isaac Bower, William Vickers, James Ricardson, John Birley, and Anthony C. Harker, Sheffield, saw manufacturers.
Hughman Benjamin, Battersea, fell monger.
Humphrey James, Wardour street, Oxford street, boot and shoe maker.
Humphreys Thomas, Cheltenham place, St. George's fields, horse dealer.
Hunter William George, Islington, under writer.
King Francis, East Sheen, Surry, baker.
Lee James, Lewes, linen draper.
Leedham John, Hull, linen draper.
Markham Elizabeth, Honey lane market, butcher.
Marshall Francis, Strand, jeweller.
Meredith Richard, Oxford street, linen draper.
Millburn William, Clifton, York, farmer.
Morley Robert, Old street road, money scrivener.
Parker William Rigg, Hebdon, York, cotton twist spinner.
Pearson Samuel, Dugglesby, Beverley, flax dresser.
Pippett Joseph, Chewstoke, Somerset, colourman.
Porcas Thomas, Leadenhall market, poulterer.
Ridings Peter, Manchester, fustian dealer.
Roll Edward, Red Lion street, Spital fields, baker.
Rose William, Earl's court, Kensington, brewer.
Rowell William, Moulton Marsh, Lincoln, jobber.
Sanders George, Air street, Piccadilly, victualler.
Scrace John Wedicombe, Bath, freestone mason.
Seaborne George, Hoxton, Middelsex, tacking manufacturer.
Seddall Samuel, Hurst, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.
Simmonds George, Coppice row, Clerkenwell, baker.
Southerton Francis, Tiverton, Devon, dealer.
Steel J. Lancaster, linen draper.
Stuart Charles, Paradise street, Rotherithe, apothecary.
Thomas John, St. James's place, Westminster, tailor.
Tomlins John, Bristol, grocer.
Tomlinson John, Barlaston, Stafford, boat builder.
Waddilove, Thomas and Joseph, Bath place, New road, statuaries.
Wallace James, Manchester, cotton manufacturer.
Wild John, and Thomas Brownsword, Stockport, cotton manufacturers.
Woolley Melling, Stayley bridge, Lancaster, cotton spinner.
Worrall John, Warrington, flour dealer.
Wydown William, Upper Thames street, grocer.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, at the office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge street, London, November, 1809.

Grand Junction, 220l. to 222l. with half yearly dividend of 8l. 10s.—Kennet and Avon, 46l. 10s. to 43l.—Huddersfield, 38l. to 40l.—Wilts and Berks, 50l. to 53l. 10s.—Croydon, 52l. 10s.—Grand Surry, 67l.—Ellesmere, 75l.—Tavistock Canal, par.—Basingstoke, 29l.—West India Dock, 184l. to 185l.—London Dock, 133l. to 136l.—Commercial Dock, 10l. premium.—East London Water Works, 136l.—West Middlesex Water Works, 4l. premium.—New Ditto, 43l. premium.—Kent Ditto, 30l. to 35l. premium,—Union Fire Office, par—Albion Assurance, 58l.—Vauxhall Bridge, 10s. discount.

Importations at Liverpool, from 19th to 26th October.

Africa.—251 pieces ivory, 1103 cakes wax, 3418 hides, 12 logs mahogany, for J. Peers & Co.

West Indies.—38 hogsheads, 1 tierce sugar, for S. Holland & Co.; 475 hogsheads 6 tierces, 12 barrels sugar, for Humble and Holland.

Brazils.—1039 bags cotton for S. Holland & Co.; 40 ditto, Koster, & Co.; 35 ditto, G. Roach & Co.; 100 ditto, Stack, Lynch, and Hore; 6 spars, J. Coxon.

America.—383 logs mahogany, 49 tons, 5 cwt. logwood, 1 hogshead wine, for M'Iver & Co.; 103 logs oak timber, 47 ditto pine, ditto 64c. 1q. 14 staves, 110 stave ends, 220 pine boards, for Hodgson, Carter & Co.; 1 mast, 1 log oak timber, W. Taylor; 600 barrels tar, 224c. 3q. 14 staves, 7313 feet pine plank, T. Wilson; 85 bales cotton, for J. Halliday; 225 casks rice, 770 barrels turpentine, 303 barrels tar, W. and R. Rathbone; 12 barrels turpentine, Coats and Hay.

Mediterranean.—106 butts olive oil, 568 bags shumac, 120 boxes liquorice paste 5 tons fustic, 3 ditto corkwood, 40 ditto barilla, 8 bales silk, for H. Holmes and Son; 2 ditto, T. and J. Dawson & Co.; 3 pipes, 1 hogshead wine, G. Irving; 1 pipe ditto, G. M. Gilchrist; 2 casks ditto, Cropper, Benson & Co.

Portugal.—4 hogsheads wine, for T. F. Dyson; 1 ditto, W. Corrie; 118 bags wool, C. and J. Rawdon & Co.; 50 bags cotton, C. P. de Carvailo; 43 ditto, J. T. Koster; 30 half chest lemons and oranges, Hird, Ball, & Co.; 94 boxes raisins, 19 jars olives, J. Kewley; 55 bags sheep's wool, for C. and J. Rawdon, & Co.; 13 ditto, C. Hall, 2 boxes wine, 20 ditto grapes, 20 ditto oranges, S. Holland, & Co. 14 boxes sheep's wool order.

France.—207 pieces brandy, for R. Preston, jun. & Co.

Spain.—160 bales wool, 5 ditto goat skins, for J. Robinson and Son.

Madeira.—3 pipes wine, for D. A. de J. Souza; 1 ditto, E. Bennet; 6 hogsheads ditto, J. Parson; 1 ditto, P. Hope; 1 pipe ditto, J. Kirkman; 1 ditto, J. Yellowly; 2 hogsheads ditto, C. Ward; 4ditto, R. Watmough; 36 pipes, 9 hogsheads, 1 cask ditto, for R. Thornton; 1 pipe, 1 hogshead ditto, Brackenedge, & Co.

From 26th Oct to 2d. Nov.

America.—357 bales cotton, 38 tons logwood, for Green and Wainewright; 217 bales ashes, 3634 bushels wheat, 123 ditto pease, 2509 oak staves and heading, 400 pine boards, for Morrall and Borland; 32 barrels, 1 cask pot and pearl ashes, 97 bushels flax-seed, J. Mackie; 163 barrels ashes, 12 pounds flax-seed, Hamilton and Graham, 22 bales cotton, Lodges and Toeth; 64 ditto, 100 barrels ashes, Martin, Hope, and Thornley; 26 ditto, 250 ditto, Morrall and Borland, 10 barrels ashes, Redsdale, & Co.; 5 ditto, A. Shofield; 51 ditto, S. Healy; 88 ditto, Clough, Wilkes, and Clough; 39 ditto, T. Holt, 4161 bushels wheat, W. B. Cripps, & Co. 1100 do. Finlayson, 35 barrels ashes order. 750 barrels ashes, 21 bags peas, 1797 barrels wheat, 44c 2 staves, 121 pine boards for Morrall and Borland; 8 casks bees wax, Bryden and Blackstock.

Madeira.—3 pipes wine, 20 hampers, 5 barrels onions for D. A. J. Souza; 1 pipe wine, W. Lawson; 13 Ditto, 1 hogshead, 1 quarter cask ditto, R. Abbott; 2 ditto, S. Colberg; 1 ditto, D. Buchanan; 26 pipes, 2 hogsheads ditto, Horne and Stackhouse.

Mediterranean.—217 casks olive oil, 12 whet stones, for Hughes and Duncan. 88 casks oil, 432 bags shumac, 150 boxes lemons, 6 bales raw silk, 59 bags rags, 530 cantars sulphur, 47 ditto corkwood, 2 pipes wine, 2 ditto tartar, 1 ditto almonds, for Rogers and Bownas, 200 kegs anchovies, J. Vigneaux; 100 ditto, Gorgona; ditto, H. Wheeler, 3 crates marble slabs.

Spain.—1840 quarter barrels, 600 boxes raisins, 40 jars grapes, 7 butts wine, 5 tons corkwood, for C. Tayleur, & Co.

From 2d to 9th Nov.

West Indies.—29 casks, 267 bags coffee, for W. P. Litt, & Co.; 33 ditto, 176 ditto. Henderson, Sellar, & Co.; 49 bags ditto, J. Brancker; 127 casks ditto, 643 pieces Nicaragua wood, Taylor, Hughan & Co.

America.—30 bales cotton, for Maher and Tomb; 51 ditto, 1129 barrels turpentine, 457 barrels tar, 125c staves order. 297 barrels ashes, 20 bales cotton, for Morrall and Borland, 40 barrels ashes, T. and G. Hawkes; 27 ditto. J. and J. Davenport; 129 ditto, J. Mackay; 15 ditto, S. Healey; 237 ditto, Clough, Wilkes, and Clough; 5164 pieces staves and heading, 268 boards, Buchanan and Benn; 100 barrels ashes order. 1812 barrels tar, 144 bales cotton, 14 sticks timber, 10,800 barrels staves, ⅛ths of a barrel spirits of turpentine, for Conway and Davidson.

Newfoundland.—1000 quintals cod fish, 18 casks cod oil, 15 ditto seal ditto, 11 ditto blubber, 21 tierces pickled salmon, a parcel seal skins, for Bully and Job.

Mediterranean.—130 tons, 196 bags barilla, for Hughes and Duncan; 10 tons corkwood, C. Tayleur, & Co.; 35 pipes olive oil, W. and R. Rathbone. 236 tons

valonia, 25 ditto emery stones, for T. and W. Earle & Co. 177 bags shumac, J. Woodhouse, jun.

Russia.—163 bales flax, 53 ditto hemp, 136 casks tallow, 1204 bars iron, 500 mats, for J. Stewart. 1423 setvertz rye, 712 ditto wheat, 209 barrels gunpowder, 8 chests musquets, 3 bales hemp, 5 ditto flax, 5 ditto linens, 3 boxes candles, 24 bags pease, for T. and W. Earle & Co.

Norway.—28c. 3q. deals, 4c. 3q. deal ends, for Geller, Focke & Co.; 40 oars, 300 handspikes, 18 spars, S. S. Webb.

Iceland.—720 cwt. salt fish, 26 ditto stock fish, 130 barrels train oil, 4644 pair woollen stockings, 3 casks wollen gloves and mittens, 5 bales 4 casks wool, 20 bundles lamb skins, for Green and Wainewright.

From 9th to 16th Nov.

Africa.—517 pieces elephants' teeth, 5 tons, 3 cwt. pepper, 5 tons 8 cwt. camwood, 195 gallons palm oil, 111 lbs. gum, for B. Devaynes & Co.

Brazils.—17 bags cotton for Vogeler & Co.; 12 ditto coffee, J. Rogerson; 521 hides, J. Formby; 7 cases indigo, J. Roberts and Son; 55 bags rice, J. Donaldson; 27 ditto, J. and H. Inglesant; 5 cases indigo, H. R. and S. Gaskell; 6 ditto, J. Buckley & Co.; 15 bags rice, 2 bales nutria skins, J. D. Moxan; 1 case 2 bales indigo, J. T. Levir, 21 bags rice, E. Braithwaite; 55 ditto, J. Forster and Sons; 2 bales nutria skins, Taylor, Hindle & Co.; 4 ditto, Buckley & Co.; 12 ditto 67 bags coffee, 56 ditto rice, J. J. W. and J. M'Keand; 6 cases indigo G. and M. Gibson; 21 bags coffee, John Turner; 2 bales nutria skins, J. M'Clure; 50 bags rice, J. Diggles; 50 ditto, P. Gaskel & Co.; 6 cases indigo, R. Gillespie and Co.; 6 ditto, A. and J. Green; 9 cases sugar, J. Stewart; 14 ditto, indigo, J. Ormerod and Son; 285 bags rice, 30 serons tallow, 126 bags coffee, 64 serons cotton, J. Stewart; 9 cases sugar, 324 hides, Buchanan and Benn; 16 bales horse ditto, Hibbert; Wanklyn & Co.; 768 ox ditto, Ewart, Rutson & Co; 8 bales horse hair, P. Foulks; 400 cow hides, J. and J. Holroyd; 300 ditto, Chapman & Co.; 400 ditto, A. Dickinson & Co.; 362 ditto, J. and J. Armstead; 321 ditto, J. and J. Musgrove; 1680 ditto, Harrison & Co.; 900 ditto, Brocklebank & Co.; 204 ditto, S. Gaskell & Co.; 122 ditto, J. Orrel; 52 bags rice, 21 ditto, 8 casks coffee, 177 cases sugar, 102 serons tallow, 2 cases indigo, 20 bales, 1500 horse hides, 252 planks, 40 pieces tulip wood, 34,400 horns, Clarke and Tods.

West Indies.—53 hogsheads, 94 barrels sugar; 17 puncheons rum, 840 bags coffee, 2500 logs fustic, 450 ditto lignum-vitæ, 16 bales cotton, for Mason, Hodgson, & Co.; 1 barrel sugar, 2 bags coffee, J. R. Davies.

America.—126 logs pine timber, 1c. 25 deals, 46c. 1q. 20 staves, 6 fathoms lathwood, 8 masts, 138 barrels flour, 48 spars, 72 handspikes, 1 tierce beans, for F. T. Walker. 6156 pieces pine, 2656 hogsheads staves, 2718 pipe ditto, 600 hides, 700 pieces fustic, for John Richardson. 66 logs maple, 27 ditto birch, 33 ditto pine, 5c. 1q. 26 deals, for Smith & Co.

Spain.—9 butts wine, for Birley and Sons; 13 ditto, E. T. Waters; 2 ditto, Worrall and Williamson; 3 ditto, 4 hogsheads ditto, R. Peel, & Co.; 3 hogsheads ditto, T. Leyland; 2 ditto, D. Mollison & Co.; 1 hogshead, 1 quarter cask ditto, Bully and Job; 27 bales wool, Buchanan and Benn; 9 ditto, J. Walker; 100 bags ditto, J. Roberts and Son; 23 ditto, M. de Jongh & Co.; 6 butts wine, J. Harding; 6 hogsheads ditto, 23 bales wool, order.

Russia.—138 bundles hemp, 590 masts, for Sorgenfrey and R. Graham, 37 bundles hemp, W. J. and J. Leigh; 40 casks tallow, J. T. and W. Hornby; 80 masts, 1q. 12 deals, 50 spars, J. Domcki. 585 bags, 320 quarters linseed, 51 casks tallow, 45 bundles flax, 88 ditto hemp, 20 casks bristles, 1250 masts, for L. Braun; 40 oars, 120 handspikes, 6 barrels tar, J. Krafft. 30 casks tallow, 124 bundles hemp, 72 ditto flax, 300 mats, for Sorgenfrey and R. Graham.

Sweden.—2 boxes, 4 bags cobalt, for Dixon, Walther, and Lavater 359 barrels, 8 casks, 213 bags rock moss, 844 bars iron, 5c. 4 deals, H. Holmes and Sons, 8 logs pine timber, 45 spars, 80 oars, J. Bell. 14c. 1q. 18 deals, 100 battens, 4c. 1q. 5 deal ends, 782 bars iron, for Sorgenfrey and R. Graham. 3c. 1q. 10 deals, for Brown, Rogers & Co.; 86 chests linen, 250 grass bags, order. 2766 bars iron, 60 fir balks, 22c. 2q. deals, 11c. 2q. 12 deal ends, for Worrall and Williamson; 1 mast, 1 barrel tar, 1 ditto pitch, 1c. 2q. 24 deal ends, D. Quebberling.

Iceland.—720 cwt. salt fish, 26 ditto stock fish, 130 barrels train oil, 4644 pair woollen stockings, 3 casks woollen gloves and mittens, 5 bales, 4 casks wool, 20 bundles lamb skins, for Green & Wainewright.

Importations at the PORT of LONDON, for the Month ending 20th Nov. 1809.

Ashes, Pearl and Pot, cwts.	7,600	Pimento, lbs.	576
Barilla, tons.	208	Rags, cwts.	21,000
Brandy, galls.	4,720	Raisins Sun, cwts.	16,150
Brimstone, cwts.	120,406	Raisins Smyrna, cwts.	20,000
Butter, tons	350	Rhubarb, lbs.	14,400
Cochineal, lb.	11,928	Rice, cwts.	1,740
Coffee, cwt.	1,121	Rum, galls.	5,320
Copperas, cwt.	2,051	Silk, Thrown, lbs.	356,700
Cotton, lbs.	40,336	——, Raw, lbs.	246,000
Currrants, cwts.	648	Smalts, lbs.	75,684
Flax, tons.	25,800	Sugar, cwts.	40,500
Hemp, tons	16,000	Tallow, tons	944
Isinglass, lbs.	340	Tar, lasts	240
Madder, tons	39,650	Tobacco, lbs.	120,500
Oil Olives, tons	6,380	Wheat, qrs.	29,000
Oil Sperm, tons	400	Wine, galls.	250,000
Oil Turpentine, lbs.	120,000	Wool, cwts.	860
Orchella Weed, cwts.	160		

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday, 26 Sept.	*Tuesday*, 3 Oct.	*Tuesday*, 10 Oct.	*Tuesday*, 17 Oct.
AMSTERDAM, 2 *Us.*	31 4	31 2	31 2	31 2
Ditto at sight	30 8	30 7	30 7	30 7
Rotterdam, 2 *Us.*	9 15	9 14	9 14	9 14
Hamburgh, 2½ *Us.*	29 4	28 8	28 8	28 8
Altona, 2 *Us.*	29 2	29 1	29 1	29 1
Paris, 1 day's date	20 1	20 16	19 16	19 16
Ditto, at sight	20 5	20 0	20 0	20 0
Bourdeaux	20 5	20 0	20 0	20 0
Madrid ... *Effective*	44	44	44	44
Cadiz	39½	39½	39½	39½
Bilboa	41	41	41	41
Leghorn	59	60	60	60
Genoa	53	53	53	53
Venice	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	68	67	66	66
Oporto	68	67	67	66
Rio Janeiro	70	70	71	71
Malta	56	56	56	56
Gibraltar	36½	36½	36½	36½
Dublin	10	9½	9½	9½
Cork	10¼	10	10	10

New Dollars 5*s.* 7*d.* per oz.

Average Price of Corn throughout England and Wales, taken from the London Gazette, for the Week ending 18th November, 1809.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Wheat	101	5	Pease	57	11
Rye	64	9	Beans	59	6
Barley	50	10	Oats	32	1
Oatmeal	52	7	Beer or Big	36	0

CORN EXCHANGE.---Price of Grain on board of Ship, 17th Nov.

Wheat	70	to	90	Boilers	74	—	86
——, fine,	98	—	106	Gray	50	—	58
——, superfine,	108	—	112	Beans, new,	56	—	60
Rye	46	—	54	Ticks	40	—	46
Barley	40	—	54	Oats	28	—	34
——, fine,	55	—	60	Polands	30	—	40
Malt	72	—	82	Fine Flour	90	—	95
White Pease	60	—	75	Seconds	85	—	90

Per sack of 5 bushels, or 280 lb.

PRICE OF CORN AT LIVERPOOL, 9th Nov.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, English	16	6 per 70lbs.	Barley, Scotch	7	0 per 60lbs.
—— Dantzig	15	9 ditto.	—— Irish	6	3 ditto.
—— American	16	0 ditto.	Malt, Fine	14	0 pr 36 qts.
—— Quebec	14	6 ditto.	—— Inferior	13	0 ditto.
—— Irish	13	3 ditto.	Beans, Small	70	0 per qr.
Oats, Potatoe	4	4 per 45lbs.	—— Tick	68	0 ditto.
—— Limerick	4	3 ditto.	Peas, White	90	0 ditto.
—— Waterford	4	2 ditto.	—— Grey	55	0 ditto.
—— Cork	3	9 ditto.	Flour, Fine	84	0 pr 280lbs.
—— Wexford	3	5 ditto.	—— Seconds	81	0 ditto.
Barley, English	8	3 per 60lbs.	—— Am. Sup.	59	0 pr 196lbs.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

To sink the Offal, per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4	0	to	5	4
Mutton	4	6	—	5	6
Veal	5	6	—	6	6
Pork	5	8	—	6	4
Lamb	0	0	—	0	0

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

By the Carcase.

Beef	3	0	to	4	4
Mutton	3	0	—	4	8
Veal	4	0	—	5	4
Pork	5	8	—	6	4
Lamb	4	4	—	5	4

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent, bags,	£5	0	to	6	0	Kent, pockets,	£4	10	to	6	10
Sussex	4	10	—	5	5	Sussex	4	0	—	5	15
Essex	4	0	—	5	0	Essex	8	0	—	10	0

Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar 50*s.* 8½*d.* per cwt. exclusive of Customs and Excise payable thereof.---*T. Nettleship, Clerk of the Grocer's Company.*---From London Gazette of 18th Nov. 1809.

HAY AND STRAW.---Per Load.

ST. JAMES'S MARKET.

Hay	£5	15	0	to	6	14
Clover	7	0	0	—	—	—
Straw	2	3	6	—	2	8

WHITECHAPEL.

Hay	5	10	0	—	6	16
Clover	£6	16	—	8	0
Straw	1	14	—	2	0

SMITHFIELD.

Hay	6	0	—	6	6
Clover	7	0	—	7	7
Straw	1	12	—	2	0

PRICE OF COALS.

Newcastle	58	0	—	74	0	Cinders	41	0	—	—	—
Sunderland	59	0	—	73	0	Other Coals	60	0	—	70	—

Delivered at 12*s.* advance on the above prices

NOVEMBER 21st, 1809.

B. signifies Barrel; Bl. Bushel; Ch. Chest; C. 112lb. D. Dozen; G. Gallon; H. 100, and of Deals 120; J. Jar of Oil of 24 Gallons; and a ½ Chest of Oil 30 Flasks, or 4 Gallons; Lt. Last, or Barrels of Pitch, containing 31½ Gallons each; Q. Quarter, of 8 Bushels; T. Ton or 20 cwt: Tu. Tun of 252 Gallons.—NOTE, Wine is sold by Gauge, viz. Port per Pipe of 138 Gallons; Bucellas and Lisbon per Pipe of 140 Gallons; Sherry per Butt of 150 Gallons; Madeira per Pipe of 110 Gallons; Mountain per Butt of 126 Gallons; Vidonia per Pipe of 120 Gallons; Rhenish per Anm of 36 Gallons; and Claret per Hogshead of 57 or 58 Gallons; (all Increase and Decrease is adjusted.) All Kinds of Fish Oil is sold per Tun of 252 Gallons; Olive, Linseed, and Rape Oil, per Tun of 236 Gallons.

N. B The Duties which are paid by the Importers are included in the following Prices, and the Drawback, if Exported within three Years, is the Property of the Shipper.

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
ALUM English	22	10	0	23	0	0	T
—— Roach	1	18	0	0	0	0	C.
Almonds Barbary Bitter	4	15	0	0	0	0	—
—— Sweet	5	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Jordan	12	0	0	12	0	0	—
—— Valentia	6	0	0	6	0	0	—
Annatto Flag	0	1	3	0	1	6	lb.
—— Spanish	0	4	9	0	5	0	—
Argol Bolo. & Rhe. white	6	15	0	7	0	0	C.
—— Florence White	6	0	0	6	15	0	—
—— Red	6	10	0	6	10	0	—
—— Naples White	4	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Red	3	10	0	0	0	0	—
Ashes Amer. Pearl,	3	14	0	0	0	0	—
—— Pot best	2	12	0	0	0	0	—
—— Barilla Teneriffe	2	14	0	0	0	0	—
—— Spanish	3	0	0	3	2	0	—
—— Sicily	2	12	6	0	0	0	—
—— Dantzic Pearl	uncertain			0	0	0	—
—— Russia Pot	3	0	0	0	0	0	—
BERRIES, Juniper, Ger.	2	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Italian	2	18	0	3	0	0	—
—— Yellow Turkey	4	0	0	0	0	0	—
Brandy Best	1	5	6	1	6	0	G.
—— Inferior	1	4	6	1	5	0	—
Brimstone Foreign Ro	22	0	0	26	10	0	T.
Bristles Hog Russia und	17	10	0	18	10	0	C.
—— Archangel do.	18	0	0	19	0	0	—
—— Koningsberg do.	19	0	0	20	0	0	—
CAPERS French	7	0	0	13	0	0	—
—— Spanish	3	0	0	6	0	0	—
Cochineal Spa. Garbled	1	13	0	1	18	0	lb.
—— East India	0	5	10	0	7	3	—
Cocoa West India	3	18	0	4	10	0	C.
—— Carracca for Export	5	16	0	6	6	0	—
Coffee W. I. very ord.	3	10	0	4	4	0	—
—— ord.	4	8	0	4	10	0	—
—— mid.	4	15	0	5	5	0	—
—— good	5	6	0	5	15	0	—
—— fine	5	16	0	6	10	0	—
—— Mocha or East Ind.	8	0	0	20	0	0	—
—— Java	5	0	0	6	0	0	—
Copper, unmanufac.	5	17	6	0	0	0	—
—— manufactured	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Copperas, Green	0	6	3	0	0	0	—

			FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
Cotton Wool	Brazil	Pernambuc	0	2	4	0	2	5	lb.
		Bahia	0	2	0	0	2	1	—
		Maranham	0	2	6	0	2	1	—
		Para	0	1	11	0	2	1½	—
	Dutch	Surinam	0	1	10	0	2	1	—
		Demerara	0	1	6	0	1	10	—
		Berbice	0	1	6	0	1	10	—
	West Indies. No Tret allowed.	Carriacou	0	1	11	0	2	1	—
		Grenada	0	1	9	0	1	10	—
		Barbadoes	0	1	9	0	1	10	—
		Domingo	0	1	6	0	1	8	—
		Martinico	0	1	7	0	1	9	—
		Jamaica	0	1	6	0	1	8	—
		Bahama	0	1	6	0	1	10	—
DYER'S Wood, Bar W.			24	0	0	27	0	0	T.
—— Brazil			84	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Brazilet			10	0	0	12	0	0	—
—— Cam Wood			40	0	0	44	0	0	—
—— Fustic			17	10	0	18	0	0	—
—— Zant or young			25	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Logwood Camp			21	0	0	21	10	0	—
—— Hond. chipt			16	0	0	16	6	0	—
—— Jamaica chipt			14	14	0	15	5	0	—
—— unchipt			10	0	0	11	0	0	—
—— Nicaragia, large			34	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— small			11	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Sanders Red			34	0	0	38	0	0	—
DRUGS.									
ALOES, Barbadoes			28	0	0	30	0	0	C.
—— Succotorine			16	0	0	17	0	0	—
—— Hepatic or E. I.			10	0	0	0	0	0	—
Angelica Root			5	10	0	0	0	0	—
Antimony Crude			6	15	0	7	5	0	—
Arsenic Red			4	4	0	0	0	0	—
—— White			3	10	0	0	0	0	—
Balsam Capivi			0	3	7	0	3	9	lb.
—— Peru			0	9	6	0	10	0	—
—— Tolu			0	4	0	0	0	0	—
Bark, Jesuits,			0	3	0	0	4	0	—
—— Red			1	10	0	1	12	0	—
—— Yellow			0	4	9	0	6	0	—
Borax, refined E. I.			4	14	0	5	0	0	C.
—— English			0	2	3	0	2	4	lb.
—— unrefined or Tinc.			5	15	0	6	10	0	C.
Camphire Refined			0	8	0	0	9	0	lb.
—— Unrefined			27	0	0	0	0	0	C.

	FROM £ s. d.	TO £ s. d.	Per
Cantharides	0 18 0	0 0 0	lb.
Cardemoms (best)	0 10 0	0 10 6	—
Cassia Buds	14 0 0	14 4 0	C.
——— Fistula W. I.	3 15 0	5 0 0	—
——— Lignea	6 0 0	18 0 0	—
Castor Oil p. bot. 1½lb.	0 5 3	0 5 6	bo.
Cocculus Indicus	10 0 0	0 0 0	C.
Colocynth Turkey	0 3 0	0 3 6	lb.
Columbo Root	3 14 0	4 0 0	C.
Cream of Tartar	8 15 0	9 10 0	—
Essence of Bergamot	0 11 0	0 0 0	lb.
——— Lavender	0 7 6	0 8 0	lb.
——— Lemon	0 11 6	0 0 0	—
——— Origanum	0 7 6	0 8 0	—
——— Rosemary	0 4 6	0 5 0	—
Gallangal, East India	2 15 0	3 0 0	C.
Gentian Root	3 16 0	0 0 0	C.
Ginseng	0 2 0	0 2 6	lb.
Gum Ammo. Drop	22 0 0	26 0 0	C.
——— Lump	8 0 0	12 0 0	—
Gum Arabic E. I.	2 10 0	4 10 0	C.
—— Turkey fine	9 0 0	11 11 0	—
—— Barbary	2 16 0	3 0 0	—
—— Assafœtida	5 0 0	12 0 0	—
—— Benjamin	16 0 0	29 0 0	—
—— Cambogium	20 0 0	26 0 0	—
—— Copal scraped	0 3 6	0 4 0	lb.
—— Galbanum	8 10	9 9 0 0	C.
—— Guaiacum	0 3 6	0 5 0	lb.
—— Mastic	0 6 2	0 6 6	—
—— Myrrh	25 0 0	28 0 0	C.
—— Olibanum	6 0 0	9 0 0	C.
—— Sandrac	6 10 0	0 0 0	—
—— Seneca, garbled	5 0 0	5 2 6	—
—— Tragacanth	10 0 0	21 0 0	—
Jalap	0 3 4	0 3 6	lb.
Ipecacuanha	0 17 6	0 0 0	—
Isinglass, Book	1 3 0	0 0 0	—
——— Leaf	1 5 0	0 0 0	—
——— Long Staple	1 9 0	0 0 0	—
Manna,	0 4 6	0 5 0	—
Musk, China	0 17 6	1 0 0	oz.
Nux Vomica	2 0 0	2 10 0	C.
Oil of Vitriol	0 0 4	0 0 4½	lb.
Opium,	1 4 0	1 10 0	—
Pink Root	0 1 0	0 1 2	—
Quicksilver	0 4 2	0 0 0	—
Rhubarb, East India	0 2 6	0 7 0	—
——— Russia	0 18 0	1 2 0	—
Saffron	1 16 0	2 2 0	C.
Sago	1 18 0	2 6 0	—
Sal Ammoniac	9 15 0	10 0 0	—
Salop	15 15 0	0 0 0	—
Sarsaparilla	0 1 10	0 3 3	lb.
Sassafras	3 0 0	0 0 0	C.
Scammony,	1 15 0	2 0 0	lb.
Senna	0 4 0	0 5 6	—
Seeds, Anni. Alicant	6 15 0	7 0 0	C.
—— Coriander, English	1 3 0	1 5 0	—
—— Cummin	3 8 0	4 0 0	—
—— Fenugreek	3 5 0	3 10 0	—

	FROM £ s. d.	TO £ s. d.	Per
Shellack	4 0 0	8 0 0	C.
Sticklack	4 10 0	7 0 0	lb.
Snake Root	0 3 3	0 3 6	lb.
Soap, Castile or Spanish	8 0 0	8 10 0	C.
Soap, Yellow	5 2 0	0 0 0	C.
—— Mottled	5 14 0	0 0 0	C.
—— Curd	5 18 0	0 0 0	C.
Spermaceti refined	0 2 4	0 0 0	lb.
Tamarinds West India	5 5 0	0 0 0	C.
Tapioca Lisbon	0 0 6	0 1 0	lb.
Turmeric, Bengal	4 15 0	0 0 0	C.
——— China	5 5 0	5 6 0	—
——— West India	3 10 0	3 15 0	—
Verdigris Wet	0 2 9	0 3 3	lb.
——— Dry	0 5 0	0 5 2	—
——— Crystalized	0 7 6	0 8 0	—
Vitriol Roman	0 0 7	0 0 7½	—
EBONY Black Rose	28 0 0	35 0 0	T.
——— Green	12 10 0	13 10 0	—
Eleph T. 70 to 90lb each	30 0 0	32 0 0	C.
——— Scrivelloes	14 0 0	16 0 0	—
FEATHERS Dantz.	0 2 11	0 3 0	lb.
——— Hambro'	0 2 0	0 2 8	—
——— Russia	0 1 10	0 2 9	—
——— Down	0 3 9	0 4 3	—
Flax, Riga	107 0 0	108 0 0	T.
—Petersburgh 12 head	102 0 0	103 0 0	—
GALLS, Aleppo blue	7 2 6	0 0 0	C.
——— mxt	5 10 0	5 15 0	—
Geneva Holland	1 2 6	1 3 0	—
Glue, For. dry thick lea.	2 12 0	0 0 0	—
——— thin	2 10 0	0 0 0	—
HEMP, Riga Rhine H	77 0 0	78 0 0	T.
——— Out shot	74 0 0	75 0 0	—
—Codilia	74 0 0	76 0 0	—
—Petersburg Clean	78 0 0	80 0 0	—
Hides Raw West India	0 0 4	0 0 5	lb.
——— Buenos Ayres	0 0 6	0 0 6½	—
——— Brazil	0 0 4½	0 0 5	—
——— Horse, British	0 15 6	0 16 0	Hi
INDIGO.			
Spanish: Guatimala Flora	0 9 6	0 10 6	lb.
Spanish: ——— Sobres	0 7 6	0 9 3	—
Spanish: ——— Cortes	0 4 6	0 7 3	—
Spanish: Carracca Flora	0 9 3	0 10 9	—
Spanish: ——— Sobres	0 8 3	0 9 0	—
Spanish: ——— Cortes	0 5 3	0 8 0	—
East Ind.: Brazil	0 1 6	0 3 0	—
East Ind.: Blue	0 10 0	0 11 6	—
East Ind.: Purple	0 7 6	0 9 6	—
East Ind.: Copper and violet	0 8 6	0 10 6	—
East Ind.: Copper	0 3 3	0 7 3	—
IRON British in bars	18 0 0	0 0 0	T.
——— in pigs	9 10 0	0 0 0	—
——— Old Sable	24 0 0	29 0 0	—
——— New Sable	23 10 0	29 0 0	—
——— Gurioffa	21 10 0	22 0 0	—
——— Archangel	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
——— Swedish	20 0 0	0 0 0	—
LEMONS repa.	6 0 0	0 0 0	Ch.

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Licorice Italian	10	10	0	11	5	0	C.
——— Spanish	10	0	0	10	10	0	—
Lead, Pigs	39	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Mill'd or Sheet	39	0	0	0	0	0	F.
——Bars	38	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Shot No. 1 to 5	40	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— 6 to 12	40	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Litharge	40	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Red	35	0	0	0	0	0	—
——White	49	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Ore	28	0	0	0	0	0	—
MADDER, Dutch Cro.	4	13	0	5	10	0	C.
——Ombro	3	10	0	4	10	0	—
——Gamene	1	5	0	3	5	0	—
——Mulls	0	7	0	0	18	0	—
——Roots	0	70	0	0	0	0	—
Mats, Archangel	2	0	0	0	0	0	H.
OIL Lucca or Sallad	30	0	0	55	0	0	Jr
——½ chest	4	4	0	4	10	0	—
——Olive Barbary	81	0	0	82	0	0	T.
——Gallipoli	75	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Palm	3	15	0	0	0	0	C
——Turpentine, Eng.	7	10	0	8	0	0	—
——Foreign	7	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Rape English	65	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Refined	66	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Linseed, English	80	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Cod Newfound.	40	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Sperm.	102	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Head Matter	113	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Whale, Greenland	40	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Brazil or S. Fish	43	10	0	0	0	0	—
Oranges Bisb. repa. best	6	10	0	0	0	0	ch
——St. Michael's	0	0	0	0	0	0	bx
Orchil-Weed, Canary B.	none			0	0	0	T.
——Inferior	140	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Cape de Verd	90	0	0	0	0	0	—
PITCH American	1	3	0	0	0	0	C.
——Archangel	1	2	0	0	0	0	—
——Sweden	0	19	6	0	0	0	—
——British	1	1	0	0	0	0	—
PROVISIONS. Butter Carlow 1st	6	0	0	0	0	0	—
Butter Cork 1st	5	14	0	5	16	0	—
Butter Waterford 1st	5	12	0	5	14	0	—
Butter Holland	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Butter Friesland	5	10	0	6	5	0	—
Butter York Best	3	4	0	3	6	0	Fi
Butter Cumberland	3	0	0	3	4	0	—
Irish Bacon new	4	0	0	4	4	0	C.
Irish Beef India	10	0	0	10	5	0	Ti
Irish Beef mess	7	10	0	7	12	6	—
Irish Pork India	9	5	0	9	10	0	Ti
Irish ——new mess	5	7	6	5	10	0	—
Hams	4	10	0	5	12	0	C.
——Westphalia.	4	0	0	4	10	0	—
Rags Hambro' SPF	3	0	0	3	4	0	C.
——— FF	2	10	0	2	13	0	—
——— FX	1	18	0	2	0	0	—
———Italian fine	3	12	0	0	0	0	—
———Seconds	3	0	0	0	0	0	—
Rice,	1	1	0	1	11	0	—

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
RAISINS, &c. Wholesale D's Prices.	Currants	3	10	0	4	14	0	C.
	Figs Faro	2	6	0	0	0	0	—
	——Turkey	2	10	0	3	0	0	—
	Prunes new	3	16	0	4	4	0	—
	Muscatels	6	0	0	10	0	0	—
	Bloom or Jar	4	0	0	7	0	0	—
	Sun or Salis, new	3	0	0	4	0	0	—
	Denia or Malaga	2	6	0	2	12	0	—
	Sultana	4	10	0	4	16	0	—
	——Smyrna new	3	8	0	4	0	0	—
Rosin		0	17	0	0	18	0	—
Rum Jamaica		0	5	0	0	6	9	G.
——Leeward Island		0	4	0	0	4	4	lb.
SACCARUM Saturni		0	1	3	0	0	0	C.
Saffiower		4	10	0	6	10	0	—
Saltpetre, Ea. In. Rough		4	0	0	4	2	0	—
——British, Refined		4	7	0	4	10	0	—
Smalts		0	1	9	0	2	9	lb.
Shumack,		1	6	0	1	10	0	C.
Skins undressed	Goat Turkey	1	5	0	2	15	0	D.
	—Mogadore	1	15	0	2	10	0	—
	Lamb Italian	12	12	0	0	0	0	—
	——Spanish	6	0	0	6	10	0	—
	Kid Italian	16	0	0	17	0	0	—
	——Spanish	6	0	0	9	0	0	—
	Seal Greenl.	0	2	11	0	0	0	sk.
	—So. Fishery	0	6	0	0	10	0	—
	Calf British	0	10	0	0	12	6	—
	—For. salted	0	0	6	0	0	11½	lb.
Silk Raw 16oz. to a lb.	Bengal Skein	0	19	0	0	30	0	—
	——Novi	0	25	0	0	44	0	—
	China 3 moss	none			0	0	0	—
	—— 6 moss	0	32	6	0	38	0	—
	Milan	37	0	0	40	0	0	—
	Reggio	0	25	0	0	28	0	—
	Brutia	0	29	0	0	31	0	—
Silk Thrown 16oz. to a lb.	Bergam	0	50	0	0	56	0	—
	Brescia	none			0	0	0	—
	Modena	none			0	0	0	—
	Piedm	0	59	0	0	65	0	—
	Milan	0	50	0	0	55	0	—
Spices, Cinnamon		0	9	0	0	10	0	lb.
——Cloves		0	9	6	0	10	6	—
——Mace Long		2	6	0	2	7	0	—
——Nutmegs		1	0	0	1	4	0	—
—Ginger, Barbadoes W.		4	0	0	4	4	0	C.
——Jamaica Black		3	4	0	3	10	0	—
——White		6	15	0	10	0	0	—
——East India		3	10	0	4	0	0	—
—Pepper		0	2	7	0	0	0	lb.
——White		0	4	3	0	4	4	—
——Dust		0	6	0	0	7	0	C.
——Long		7	10	0	8	0	0	—
—Pimento or Jam. Pep.		0	1	11	0	1	11½	lb.
Spirits Malt		0	15	3	0	0	0	G.
SUGAR. Waterside P. Antigua		0	75	0	0	81	0	C.
Barba. Clayed 1s		0	88	0	0	90	0	—
——2d		0	82	0	0	84	0	—
——3d.		0	78	0	0	80	0	—
Musco. or brown.		0	75	0	0	81	0	—
Dom. Nev. & Tor.		0	75	0	0	80	0	—

* Sugars imported into Great Britain from the East Indies by the East India Company, are bonded, and on being cleared out of the East India Company's warehouses, for home consumption, the purchasers are to pay the customs duty of 1l. 9s. per cwt. Additional duty on all sugars 20 per cent. All white or clayed sugar of the British plantation imported since the 24th of June, 1798, pays a customs duty of 1l. 5s. 4d. per cwt. All British plantation raw sugar on being exported to Ireland or elsewhere, draw back 87s. per cwt. Havannah sugar, if warehoused, pays a duty of 1s. 10d. per cwt. on being exported. Refined sugar, called bastard ground sugar, 26s. 6d.; and on bastard broken in pieces, 23s. 1d. All refined sugar, 53s. except double loaves, which is 68s. Refined sugar broken in pieces, is allowed a bounty of 55s. per cwt. on exportation. If exported in a foreign ship, 1l. 6d. less.

		TO £	TO s.	TO d.	FROM £	FROM s.	FROM d.	C.
SUGAR. Waterside Prices.	Grenada Muscov.	0	75	0	0	78	0	
	Jamaica brown	0	75	0	0	76	0	
	——— middling	0	76	0	0	78	0	
	——— good	0	80	0	0	82	0	
	——— fine	0	83	0	0	84	0	
	St Kitts & Monts.	0	76	0	0	81	0	
	Tobago & St Vin.	0	75	0	0	79	0	
	Surinam & Dem.	0	74	0	0	77	0	
	Trinidad	0	74	0	0	77	0	
	East India	0	72	0	0	80	0	
	Ground tips	0	74	0	0	70	0	
	——— middles	0	74	0	0	78	0	
	——— Faces	0	80	0	0	84	0	
SUGAR. Sugar Brokers Prices.	Lumps, Brown	0	103	0	0	0	0	
	———Middling	0	106	0	0	0	0	
	———Best	0	109	0	0	116	0	
	Sing. Loa. Brown	0	107	0	0	108	0	
	———Middling	0	109	0	0	110	0	
	———Best	0	112	0	0	114	0	
	Powder Loaves	0	110	0	0	116	0	
	Molasses	0	37	6	0	38	6	
TALLOW Town		4	18	6	0	0	0	
——— Russian Yellow		4	6	0	4	8	0	
——— White		4	5	0	0	0	0	
——— Soap		4	4	0	0	0	0	
Rough Fat		0	5	3	0	0	0	st.
TAR Carolina		uncert.			0	0	0	C.
——Virginia					0	0	0	
——Archangel		2	7	0	2	10	0	
——Stockholm		2	10	0	2	12	0	
TEA								
without Duty or Excise.								
——Bohea		0	1	6	0	1	9	lb.
——Congou		0	3	0	0	3	6	
——Campoi		0	3	2	0	3	6	
——Pekoe		0	3	9	0	4	0	
——Twankay		0	3	2	0	3	6	
——Hyson Skin		0	3	0	0	3	7	
——Hyson		0	4	6	0	5	10	
——Gunpowder		0	4	8	0	6	6	
TIN in bars on board		6	2	0	0	0	0	C.
——In Blocks do.		6	3	0	0	0	0	
——Grain in blocks		8	0	0	8	8	0	
TIMBER. Deals	Dantz 3inby40ft							each per C. rd.
	——2½——36	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	——2 ——30	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Archangel	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Petersburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Narva Yellow	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	——White	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dantzick Fir		0	0	0	0	0	0	

		FROM £	FROM s.	FROM d.	TO £	TO s.	TO d.	per T.
TIMBER. American	Memel Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Riga Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Oak Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Pine Boards	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Timber	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tobacco bonded	Maryland fi.	0	1	1	0	1	4	
	Good Colour	0	0	10	0	1	0	lb.
———Middling do.		0	0	9	0	0	10	
———Virginia fine		0	1	1	0	1	4	lb.
———Ordinary		0	0	9	0	0	11	
———Carolina		0	0	7½	0	1	1	
———Georgia		0	0	10	0	1	1	
———Strip leaf		0	1	2	0	1	4	
———Turkey		0	1	4	0	1	8	
Tortoise-shell		0	17	6	1	0	0	
Turpentine, American		2	4	0	0	0	0	C.
Valonia		21	0	0	22	0	0	T.
Vermilion, Dutch		0	4	10	0	0	0	lb.
———China		0	5	0	0	7	6	
WAX, Bees, English		16	0	0	0	0	0	C.
———American		15	0	0	15	10	0	
———African		10	15	0	11	10	0	
———Dantzic & Ham.		16	0	0	16	10	0	
———Hambro' white.		0	3	7	0	3	8	lb.
WINE. Dealers Prices of	Red Port	90	0	0	96	0	0	P.
	——Old	100	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sherry	92	0	0	100	0	0	Bt
	Lisbon	87	0	0	90	0	0	P.
	Vidonia	75	0	0	78	0	0	
	Bucellas	95	0	0	0	0	0	
	Mount. Old	75	0	0	80	0	0	Bt
	Madeira Old	80	0	0	120	0	0	P.
	Claret	70	0	0	90	0	0	H.
	Rhenish	0	0	0	0	0	0	A.
Wood, Box American		0	0	0	0	0	0	T.
———Turkey		16	0	0	23	0	0	
——Cedar, Carolina		0	0	6½	0	0	11	Ft
———Jamaica		0	1	0	0	0	0	
Lignum Vitæ Jamaica		14	0	0	32	0	0	T.
———Providence		11	0	0	21	0	0	
——Mahogany Hispa.		0	1	8	0	2	4	Ft
———Honduras		0	1	3	0	1	6	
———Providence		none			0	0	0	
Wool Beav. Ruffing Best		0	82	0	0	0	0	lb.
——Wooms Brown		0	80	0	0	0	0	
———Best White		0	74	0	0	57	0	
———White Stage		0	46	0	0	0	0	
———Coat Seasoned		0	40	0	0	0	0	
——Coney English		0	17	6	0	0	0	
——Goats Smyrna		0	4	6	0	5	9	
——Vigonia Red		0	11	0	0	14	0	
———Pale		0	4	6	0	5	0	
Yarn Mohair Smyrna		0	4	6	0	9	0	

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE FROM LONDON.

At 1 ½gs. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.—At 2 gs. Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth.—At 3 gs. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c. From Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.—Bengal, Madras, or China.—At 4 gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, Dublin, Cork. &c. to London. (Comp. ships) return 2l. From Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America, American ships.—At 5 gs. To Madeira to U. S of America.—At 6 gs. Gibraltar, Madeira, return 3l.—At 8gs. Newfoundland, Labradore, &c Jamaica, or Leeward Islands.—Brazil, South America, return 4l.—At 10 gs. Senegambia; U. S. of America (Brit. Ships) return 5l. Jamaica, South America.—At 12 gs. To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return 6l.—To East Indies, or home.—East Indies to London.—Westward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America. Quebec, Montreal, &c.—At 20 gs. Southern Whale-fishery.—At 25 gs. Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Westward Islands.—To Gottenburgh and back 10 gs. return 5 with convoy.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 21st of October to 20th of November, 1809.

1809.	Bank Stock.	3 per cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol Short An.	5 per Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3½ d. Exchequer Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
																		£ s. d.				
Oct. 21	267⅛	68⅛	69⅛	83¼	—	100⅝	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	194¼	26 p	—	—	—	12 17p	—	69⅛	—	—
23	268¼	68¼	69⅜	83¼	—	100⅝	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 26p	—	—	—	16 10p	—	69⅛	—	—
24	—	68¼	69⅛	83¼	—	100⅝	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 25p	—	—	—	8 14p	—	69⅜	—	—
25																						
26																						
27	271	68¼	69⅛	83¼	—	101	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 24p	—	—	—	8 14p	—	69⅛	—	—
28																						
30	272½	69¼	69⅛	83¼	—	100⅝	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	194¼	23 24p	—	—	—	8 14p	—	69⅛	—	—
31	277	68¼	69⅝	83¼	—	101⅛	18½	—	—	1½ p	—	—	194	24 25p	—	—	—	8 11p	—	69½	—	—
Nov. 1																						
2	288	68⅛	69⅛	83	—	101⅛	18⅛	—	—	—	67⅛	—	193½	26 27p	—	—	—	10 15p	—	69⅜	—	—
3	285	68⅛	69⅛	83¼	—	101¼	18½	—	—	2 p	—	—	194¼	27 28p	—	—	—	10 15p	—	69⅜	—	—
4																						
6																						
7	285½	68⅛	69⅛	83½	—	102	18⅛	—	—	2 p	—	—	195	27 30p	—	—	—	10 15p	—	69⅝	—	93⅝
8	285¼	68¼	69⅛	83¼	—	102	18⅝	—	—	2 p	67⅛	—	195¼	30 31p	—	—	—	10 15p	—	69⅝	—	
9																						
10	281	69⅛	70⅛	84⅛	—	102⅜	18⅝	—	100⅜	2⅛ 3p	—	—	197	29 32p	—	—	—	10 16p	—	70⅛	—	—
11	282	69⅛	70⅛	84⅛	—	102⅛	18¾	—	102⅛	2⅛ p	—	7⅛	—	33 34p	—	—	—	12 17p	—	70⅛	—	93⅞
13	—	69⅛	70⅛	84⅛	—	102⅛	18⅞	—	—	2⅛ p	—		197⅛	33 34p	—	—	—	14 17p	—	70	—	
14	280	69⅛	70⅛	84⅛	—	102⅛	18⅝	—	—	2⅛ p	—	7⅛	197⅛	33 34p	—	—	—	13 17p	—	70⅛	—	—
15	279	69⅛	70	84⅛	—	102⅛	18½	—	—	2⅛ p	68	7⅛	196½	33 34p	—	—	—	12 17p	—	70⅛	—	—
16	279½	69⅛	70⅛	84	—	102⅛	18⅛	—	—	2⅛ p	—	—	19 ·	33 34p	—	—	—	12 16p	—	70⅛	—	—
17	277	69⅛	70	84⅛	—	101⅛	18⅛	—	—	2⅛ p	68	7⅛	196½	29 28p	—	—	—	8 14p	—	70⅛	—	—
18	—	69⅛	70	84⅛	—	101⅛	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 p	—	—	—	8 12p	—	70⅛	—	—
20	—	69⅛	70	84⅛	—	102	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 29p	—	—	—	8 13p	—	70⅛	—	—

The above are taken at the highest prices of the day.

ISAAC VALE Stock-Broker, 14, Bishopsgate Without.

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